BURT FRANKLIN BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE SERIES #77

AMERICAN
BOOK CLUBS

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THEIR BEGINNINGS AND HISTORY, AND
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THEIR
PUBLICATIONS

BY

A. GROWOLL

BURT FRANKLIN BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE SERIES #77

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PREFACE

AMONG the agencies to preserve the records of early American history and literature, none deserves greater recognition, nor more honour, than the so-called "book clubs" which have flourished in this country, with varying fortunes, during the last half-century. Like the monastic scribes of the Dark Ages, who rescued from oblivion the ancient literature that through their energies is now the possession of present civilization, the small bands of men who formed these clubs joined together — more often for disinterested reasons than for gain — to cast into permanent mould some unknown manuscript or scarce printed record of inestimable value in judging

of some obscure fact in history. But for these efforts much rare and curious material must have been lost to the world of literature.

To make as comprehensive a record as possible of the publications of these book clubs,* with brief descriptive no-

* The author regards a "book club" to be an association of two or more persons whose exclusive purpose it is to publish either original matter or reprints of scarce or curious books. For this reason societies formed for another purpose, which publish reports and other printed matter, have not been included. Those who are interested in the literature of the latter societies will find full records of their publications in the following bibliographies:

Learned Societies, and other Literary Associations, with a List of their Publications, 1861–1866. Appendix of "The American Catalogue of Books . . . Compiled by James Kelly." John Wiley & Son . . . 1866. pp. 283–303. — *Same*, Vol. II., 1866–1871. pp. 467–488.

Literary and Scientific Societies which issue publications, with a list of their transactions and other publications as far as reported, 1876–1884. "The Ameri-

tices of the more important issues, is the object of this work. To this record are added memoranda of the founders

can Catalogue. . . . Compiled under the editorial direction of R. R. Bowker." . . . New York, The Office of The Publishers' Weekly, 1885. Vol. II., pp. 242–244. — *Same*, 1884–1890. (New York, The Office of The Publishers' Weekly, 1891.) Vol. II., pp. 295–310. — *Same*, 1890–1895. (New York, The Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1896.) Vol. II., pp. 101–130.

The Office of The Publishers' Weekly proposes to complete its record of publications of societies by extending it through the earlier years, and making it a general bibliography of the publications of American publishing societies.

Bibliography of American Historical Societies (The United States and the Dominion of Canada). By Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Reprinted with additions and revision, from the American Historical Association for 1890 and 1892. "Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1895." Washington: Government Printing Office. 1896. pp. 675–1236.

A Preliminary List of American Learned and Educational Societies. Prepared by Stephen B. Weeks. "Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year

of the clubs, and explanations of the purposes of the separate clubs, as far as such data could be unearthed of

1893–94." Washington, Government Printing Office, 1896. Vol. 2. Chapter XIII., pp. 1496–1661.

For a list of the publications of English societies, see:

Appendix to [William Thomas Lowndes's] the Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. Containing an account of books issued by Literary and Scientific Societies and Printing Clubs; books printed at private presses, privately printed series; and the principal literary and scientific serials [from 1812 to about 1862]. Compiled by Henry G. Bohn. London: Henry G. Bohn . . . 1864. 16°.

Literary Societies, Printing Clubs, and other Literary Associations, with a list of their publications, 1868–1871. "The English Catalogue of Books." Vol. II. London, Sampson Low, Marston, Low & Searle, 1873. Appendix A, pp. 429–489. — *Same*, 1872–1880. Vol. III. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1882. Appendix A, pp. 513–581. — *Same*, 1881–1890. Vol. IV. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 1891. Appendix A, pp. 642–660.

the earlier, or might be obtained of the later clubs. With but few exceptions the bibliographical data have been obtained by the author from the books directly. In the excepted cases he has had the co-operation of competent bibliographers who have had access to books which were not at the disposal of the author. The material here brought together may therefore serve as fairly reliable for the guidance of the book collector and bibliographer. As the work is intended principally for such, the author has been constrained to pay more attention to the bibliographical details than to his literary style; yet, notwithstanding all his solicitude, he may have erred as often in the one direction as he knows he has fallen short in the other, and he would therefore remind any captious critic to bear in mind the admonition of Henry Stevens — "If you are troubled with a

pride of accuracy, and would have it completely taken out of you, print a catalogue."

In the preparation of this work, the author was materially assisted by Mr. Charles C. Moreau, one of the founders of The Club and of The Bradford Club, and the patron of a number of the descendants of these. With charming liberality Mr. Moreau placed at his disposal the copies of club publications in his large collection, and unreservedly contributed information without which this work would have lacked much of the authority and interest it may possess regarding the earlier clubs. The solicitude on behalf of the material in this book displayed by Mr. Henry T. Drowne, a collector of note, and a courteous gentleman withal, has laid the author under especial obligations. Dr. Henry Reed Stiles contributed the material of The U. Q. Club, The King of Clubs, and

The Van Dam Family, of which he is the sole surviving member. For some of the information relating to a few of the earlier clubs, credit is also due to notes contributed by the late Henry B. Dawson to *The Round Table* and to his *Historical Magazine*, as well as to manuscript memoranda which, after Mr. Dawson's death, came into the possession of the author. Mr. George P. Philes, the well-known bibliographer, contributed much that others among his contemporaries had overlooked, and to his watchful and critical eye the correction of much of the earlier data is due. To Mr. Luther S. Livingston the author is indebted for many helpful suggestions and for revising the manuscript and proof. Lastly, the President of The Prince Society, the founder of The Narragansett Club, and the officers of the more recent clubs deserve the author's recognition for their readiness in placing at his

disposal such information as it lay in their power to give, and for reading and correcting the proofs of the accounts of their clubs which were submitted for their approval.

A. GROWOLL.

102 East 89th Street,
New York, April 16, 1897.

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AMERICAN BOOK CLUBS

1

CHAPTER I

THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN BOOK CLUBS

1726 – *CIRCA* 1825

AMERICAN Book Clubs, in the restricted sense — that is, of one or more persons printing, or causing to be printed, manuscripts or books for distribution among a limited circle of subscribers — may, by a stretch of imagination, trace their origin back to the time when John Eliot, "Teacher of Roxbury," issued at the press of Marmaduke Johnson, in Cambridge, 1665, his "Communion of Churches." But as such publications belong distinctively to the class of so-called "privately-printed" books, it would lead

us too far afield were we to devote more than this passing mention to the subject.

To seek for a beginning of the combinations of literary men and book-lovers whose aims and efforts resemble those of the book clubs as they are known to us to-day, we can perhaps go back no further than to the time when, in 1726, Benjamin Franklin, then in the employ of the eccentric printer, Samuel Keimer, in Philadelphia, induced his companions to form the literary society known as The Junto.* The names of the original members of the society were,

* For a description of The Junto, see "The Life of Benjamin Franklin, written by himself." Edited by John Bigelow. 3d ed. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1893. 3 vols., 12°. Vol. I. pp. 182–189, and 222. Also, "History of American Literature." By Moses Coit Tyler. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1881. 2 vols., 8°. Vol. II. pp. 236–239.

Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Breintnal, Thomas Godfrey, Nicholas Scull, William Parsons, William Maugridge, Hugh Meredith, Stephen Potts, George Webb, Robert Grace, and William Coleman. While primarily a debating society, The Junto required each of its members to produce and read, once in three months, "an essay of his own writing, on any subject he pleased." Though the literary activity of The Junto may not have been of great importance, the society deserves recognition for stimulating study and research, and, furthermore, for eventually founding, in 1731, the first lending library in Pennsylvania, now the Philadelphia Library; * for organizing in 1749 the Academy of Philadelphia, now known as The

* For an account of The Philadelphia Library, see "The Librarian's Manual." By Reuben A. Guild. N. Y., Charles B. Norton, 1858. Sm. 4°. p. 149, *et seq.*

University of Pennsylvania;* for founding in 1768 the American Philosophical Society; and for encouraging Franklin to begin, in 1741, the issue of the first magazine published in this country, *The General Magazine, And Historical Chronicle, For all the British Plantations in America.*† To this

* For historical sketch of the University, see "Benjamin Franklin and The University of Pennsylvania." Bureau of Education, *Circular of Information* No. 2, 1892. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1893. p. 215, *et seq.*

† *The American Magazine*, edited by John Webbe, and published by Andrew Bradford, of Philadelphia, actually preceded Franklin's *General Magazine* by three days. But as Webbe had been engaged by Franklin to edit his magazine, and then had perfidiously deserted him and induced Bradford to head off Franklin by publishing a rival magazine, that lasted but a few months, I feel disposed to credit Franklin with the original intention and plan of publishing the first American magazine. See "Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters." By John Bach McMaster. *American Men of Letters Series.* Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1887. 16°. p. 129.

short-lived pioneer of periodical literature in America, the members of The Junto were no doubt active contributors. Franklin desired no subscribers, stating in an advertisement which I find in the *South Carolina Gazette* of December, 1740, that "we shall publish the Books at our own Expense, and risque the sale of them; which method we suppose will be most agreeable to our readers, as they will be at liberty to buy only what they like, and we shall be under a constant necessity of endeavoring to make every particular pamphlet worth their money."

The early magazine, in a measure, became a club publication. It was launched in every known instance by a coterie of literary men, to give expression to political opinions, and as a vehicle for their literary productions. The projectors of these magazines divided the cost of printing

among themselves, and through their printers endeavoured to secure enough other subscribers to reimburse them. Their object was not so much to create a source of revenue as to advance the cause of patriotism and literature. That the expression of this ambition was in the shape of an ephemeral pamphlet rather than of a book does not refute the assumption that these clubs, in their aims and methods, were as much book clubs as those established a century later. The magazines thus published were the following:

(1) *The General Magazine, And Historical Chronicle*, For all the British Plantations in America. (To be Continued Monthly.) Philadelphia, printed and sold by B. Franklin. Vol. I., Nos. 1–6, February–July, 1741. 12°.

(2) *The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle.* Boston, printed by Rogers & Fowle. 1743–1746. 3 vols., 8°.

Thomas in his "History of Printing" (Vol. II. p. 255,) ascribes the editorship of this magazine to Jeremy Gridley.

(3) *The American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies.* Published by a Society of Gentlemen. [Edited by Rev. William Smith.] Philadelphia, printed by W. Bradford. October, 1757, to October, 1758. 8°.

(4) *The New American Magazine.* Edited by "Sylvanus Americanus," [Samuel Nevill]. Woodbridge, N. J., printed by James Parker. January, 1758, to March, 1760. 27 nos., 3 vols., 8°.

(5) *The Pennsylvania Magazine: Or, American Monthly Museum.* [Edited by Thomas Paine.] Philadelphia, Robert Aitkin. January, 1775, to July, 1776, inclusive. 2 vols., 8°, with plates.

(6) *The United States Magazine: a Repository of History, Politics and Literature.* [Edited by Hugh Montgomery Brackenridge.] Philadelphia, Francis Bailey. January to July, and September and October, 1779. 8°.

The editor was better known as Hugh Henry Brackenridge, and, in consequence, the editorship has sometimes been traced to his son, Henry Montgomery Brackenridge, who, however, was not born until May 11, 1786.

(7) *The Columbian Magazine; or Monthly Miscellany.* Philadelphia, T. Seddon, W. Spotswood, C. Cist, and James Trenchard. November, 1786, to De-

cember, 1792. 12 vols., 8°, with plates engraved chiefly by Trenchard.

The above title was used down to March, 1790, when it was changed to *The Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine.* The first three volumes were edited by Alexander J. Dallas.

(8) *The Massachusetts Magazine: or Monthly Museum of Knowledge and Rational Entertainment.* Boston, Isaiah Thomas. 1789 to 1799. 5 vols., 8°, with plates.

(9) *The New Jersey Magazine and Monthly Advertiser.* New Brunswick, N. J., printed by Frederick Quequelle and James Prange. December, 1786, and January and February, 1787. 8°.

(10) *The Port Folio.* Edited by Oliver Oldschool, Esq. [Joseph Dennie]. Philadelphia. 1801 to 1827.

The Port Folio was conducted by Joseph Dennie till his death in 1812. After that it was edited by J. E. Hall and others. From Jan., 1801, to Dec., 1805 (weekly), 5 vols., 4°, printed by H. Maxwell, and sold by William Fry. The numbers in Vols. II. and III. have the caption *The Port Folio Enlarged.* Second Series, 1806 to 1808, 6 vols., 8°, monthly, published by John Watts. Third Series, 1809 to 1812, 8 vols., 8°, monthly, with engraved titles, portraits, and plates, published by Bradford and Inskeep. Fourth Series, 1813 to 1815, 6 vols., 8°, monthly, with engraved titles, portraits, and plates, published by Bradford and Inskeep. Fifth Series, 1816 to 1819, 8 vols., 8°, monthly, with plates, published by Harrison Hall. Sixth Series, 1820 to

1827, (published by Harrison Hall,) Vols. IX. to XII., 1820–21, quarterly; Vols. XIII. to XXII., 1822–27, monthly. The numbers in Vols. XIII. and XIV. have the caption *The Port Folio and New York Monthly Magazine*, conducted by Oliver Oldschool, Esq., and are also called Vols. I. and II.; and Vols. XXI. and XXII. are also called Vols. I. and II. of "Hall's Second Series." Vol. XX. contains a general index of 64 pages to the 20 vols., 1816–25. No numbers were issued from January to June, 1826, nor from January to June, 1827. Discontinued after December, 1827. For an interesting account of Dennie and his *Port Folio*, see *New England Magazine*, August, 1896.

These magazines contain, besides a mass of undoubtedly dull and stilted matter, much that is valuable and worth preserving, especially in the direction of history and pure literature; and it might not be unworthy of the effort of some of the present-day book clubs to explore the rapidly-disappearing numbers of these magazines for the matter in them that deserves to be rescued.

Club life in America was of slow growth, and so it is that after The Junto we hear of no distinctively lit-

erary club until 1738–'88, when in Hartford, Conn., the "Hartford Wits" was organized. Its original members were Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, John Trumbull, Joel Barlow, and David Humphreys; and the club was remarkable "because at a day when Boston was as barren of literary talent as she has since become prolific, the little provincial village on the Connecticut River boasted of at least four poets, each of whom had gained a national reputation, while three of them at least were favourably known on the other side of the Atlantic also.

"These four congenial spirits formed a union as brilliant as it was powerful; their influence on the politics and society of their age cannot be overestimated. The first effort of the club was a series of satirico-political papers, aimed at the factions whose wranglings then threatened to strangle the infant republic in the very morning of

its days. The series comprised twelve numbers, and was modelled somewhat on the plan of the 'Rolliad' of the English satirists. The initial number appeared in the *New Haven Gazette and Connecticut Magazine*, for October 26, 1786, accompanied by an ingenious introduction which described the discovery, in a ruined city of the New World, of an epic poem of great antiquity but complete, and was styled 'The Anarchiad: a Poem on the Restoration of Chaos and Substantial Night.' The poem detailed the several steps by which the 'restoration' had been accomplished, which steps were connected in an ingenious way with the factions which were then distracting the country. Although no name appeared to these productions, it was well known that Humphreys, Barlow, Hopkins, and Trumbull were the authors, and their reputations rose accordingly. The last paper of the

'Anarchiad' appeared in the *Gazette* for September 13, 1787.*

"The club's last venture was 'The Echo,' a series of lampoons directed more especially against certain social and literary follies then rampant, and particularly against the stilted and magniloquent language then used in speaking of the commonest events." †

In 1792 The Drone Club was formed in New York City by James Kent, William Dunlap, Charles Brockden Brown, the first American novelist,

* See "The Anarchiad: A New England Poem. Written in concert by David Humphreys, Joel Barlow, John Trumbull, and Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, now first published in book form." Edited with notes and an appendix, by Luther G. Riggs. New Haven, Conn., J. H. Pease, 1861. 18mo.

† "Life and Letters of Joel Barlow, LL.D. . . . with extracts from his works and hitherto unpublished poems." By Charles Burr Todd. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1886. 8°. p. 51 *et seq.*

and Edward and Samuel Miller.* Nearly all the matter prepared for the literary gatherings of The Drone Club appeared in the periodical press of that day, notably in *The Monthly Magazine and American Review*, (published in New York, 1799–1800, by T. & J. Swords,) of which Charles Brockden Brown was the Editor.

The next literary or book club that deserves mention is The Anthology Club,† formed in Cambridge, Mass., October 3, 1805, by John Sylvester, John Gardiner, William Emerson, (the father of the "Concord Philoso-

* "Old New York." By John W. Francis, M.D. N.Y., W. J. Widdleton, 1866. 8°. p. 69.

† "Memoirs of Youth and Manhood." By Sidney Willard. Cambridge, Mass., John Bartlett, 1855. 2 vols., 16°. Vol. I. chaps. 24, 25, and 29. Also, "Miscellanies. By the author of 'Letters on the Eastern States.' [William Tudor, Jr.]" Boston, Wells and Lilly, Court Street, 1821. 16°. pp. 1–7.

pher,") Arthur Maynard Walter, William Smith Shaw, Samuel Cooper Thacher, Joseph Stevens Buckminster, Joseph Tuckerman, William Tudor, Jr., Peter Thacher, Thomas Gray, William Wells, Edmund Trowbridge Dana, John Collins Warren, and James Jackson. The object of The Anthology Club was to assume charge of *The Monthly Anthology*, a periodical started in the autumn of 1803, by members of the Society of Phi Beta Kappa, at Harvard. The original title of the magazine was *The Monthly Anthology; or Magazine of Polite Literature.* Six numbers of the magazine were published monthly under this title, from November, 1803, to April, 1804. It was edited by Phineas Adams, who adopted the pseudonym of "Sylvanus Per-se," and was printed and sold by E. Lincoln of Boston. Upon the resignation of Mr. Adams, and when the enterprise threatened

to fail, Rev. William Emerson, encouraged by Munroe and Francis, well-known Boston booksellers, assumed the responsibility of carrying the work forward. He changed the title in the first three numbers, May, June, and July, 1804, to *The Monthly Anthology, or Massachusetts Magazine;* in August, 1804, he adopted the title of *The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review*, which title it bore to the end. The first volume of the magazine closed with the issue for October, 1804; it was sustained nine months longer by Mr. Emerson and his friends, until The Anthology Club was formed to relieve them of their editorial and pecuniary responsibilities. Under the club's direction ten volumes were published of *The Monthly Anthology*, which was suspended July 2, 1811. This magazine, I may safely assert, without fear of contradiction, was a club publication in every sense of the word. The Hon.

Josiah Quincy, in his "History of the Boston Athenæum," pays this tribute to The Anthology Club: "The Society maintained its existence with reputation for about six years, and issued ten octavo volumes from the press, constituting one of the most lasting and honourable monuments of the taste and literature of the period. Its labours may be considered as a true revival of polite learning in this country, after that decay and neglect which resulted from the distractions of the Revolutionary War, and as forming an epoch in the intellectual history of the United States. Its records yet remain an evidence that it was a pleasant, active, high-principled association of literary men, labouring harmoniously to elevate the literary standard of the time, and with a success which may well be regarded as remarkable, considering the little sympathy they received from the community, and the many

difficulties with which they had to struggle."

On May 5, 1806, The Anthology Club established a Reading Room and Library on Congress Street, which received so much favour that the club, desirous of rendering its efforts more widely useful, transferred its property to ten trustees — Theophilus Parsons, John Davis, John Lowell, William Emerson, John T. Kirkland, Peter Thacher, William S. Shaw, Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Joseph S. Buckminster, and Obadiah Rich*—

* Obadiah Rich, the London bookseller and bibliographer, who is usually supposed to have been an Englishman, was born in Boston in 1783, and was a graduate of Harvard. In 1815 he received the appointment of United States Consul for Valencia in Spain, from where he was afterward transferred to Madrid. During his residence in Spain he formed a rich collection of rare works relating to Spanish America, which Prescott, Irving, and Ticknor consulted at the time they visited Spain for the purpose of writ-

and through them applied to the legislature of Massachusetts for a charter. This was granted in 1807, under the name of "The Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum." In 1808, the Boston Athenæum removed to Scollay's Buildings in Court Street, and in 1810 to the building on Common (now Tremont) Street, north of the King's Chapel

ing the works which have rendered their names famous. This collection of books later became the basis of Rich's bookselling business in London, where he died in 1850. He is best known by his catalogues of books relating to America published 1493–1844. See the Prolegomena to Trübner's "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature," [by Benjamin Moran.] London, Trübner & Co., 1859. 8°. pp. xiv–xvii. Also, Introduction to "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima." By Henry Harrisse. N. Y., Geo. P. Philes, 1866. 4°. pp. xxix–xxxii. For comprehensive account of Rich's catalogues, see the bibliography prepared by Wilberforce Eames in Sabin's "Dictionary of Books relating to America." New York, Sabin, 1888. 8°. Vol. XVII. pp. 207–211.

burying-ground. In 1822 James Perkins presented to the library a building in Pearl Street, and in July, 1849, the Boston Athenæum removed to its present home on Beacon Street, where it stands as a noble monument to the early endeavour of a book club.

The next literary society, whose members united to advance literature, was The Literary Confederacy, formed in New York City, in 1817, by Robert C. Sands, James M. Eastburn, William Cullen Bryant, and Gulian Crommelin Verplanck.* The number of The Literary Confederacy was limited to four members, and they bound themselves "to preserve a friendly communication in all the vicissitudes of life, and

* Verplanck, three years previous, had assisted in the editorship of *The Analectic Magazine*, of Philadelphia, which was under the immediate editorship of Washington Irving, and to which his brother-in-law, James Kirk Paulding, was also a frequent contributor.

to endeavour, by all proper means, to advance their mutual interest, to advise each other on every subject, and to receive with good temper the rebuke or admonition which might thus be given." They proposed, further, "to unite, from time to time, in literary publications, covenanting solemnly that no matter hostile to the great principles of religion or morals should be published by any member." This compact of friendship was most faithfully kept to the time of Sands's death, in 1833, though the primary and purely literary objects of the alliance were gradually given up as other cares and duties engrossed the attention of its members. In the first years of its existence, the Confederacy contributed largely to several literary and critical journals, besides publishing in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* a series of essays under the title of

"The Neologist," and another series under the title of "The Amphilogist," which attracted much attention, and were widely circulated and reprinted in the newspapers of the day.

In 1822 and 1823 Sands contributed many articles to the *Literary Review*, a monthly periodical then published in New York, which received great increase of reputation from these writings. They were prepared in conjunction with his friends of The Literary Confederacy, or, at least, were submitted to their revision, and bore, as did the contributions of the other members, the signature of "L. C." In the winter of 1823–24 The Literary Confederacy published seven numbers of a sort of mock magazine, entitled *St. Tammany Magazine*. Here they gave the reins to their most extravagant and happiest humour, indulging in parody, burlesque, and grotesque satire.

In May, 1824, the *Atlantic Magazine* was established in New York and put under the direction of Sands. At the end of six months he gave up this work; but when the magazine changed its name, and, somewhat, its character, and became the *New York Review*, he was re-engaged as editor, and assisted in conducting the periodical until 1827. Throughout his association with these literary ventures he had the hearty co-operation and support of his fellow-members of the Confederacy. The remaining three, (Eastburn had died in 1819,) wrote, under the pseudonym of "Francis Herbert, Esq.," the greater part of the contents of "The Talisman," an annual published in New York by Elam Bliss. Fitz-Greene Halleck and Miss Catherine Maria Sedgwick were the other contributors. The matter written for "The Talisman" by the members of The Lit-

erary Confederacy was subsequently reprinted in three volumes entitled "Miscellanies, by G. C. Verplanck, W. C. Bryant, and Rob. C. Sands," with a preface by Sands. The Literary Confederacy, together with J. K. Paulding and Miss Sedgwick, was also the mainstay of William Leggett's brilliant, but short-lived, *The Critic*, begun in 1828.*

The Delphians, organized in Baltimore, Md., in 1820, by Tobias Watkins, Assistant Surgeon-General of the United States Army, also claims attention as a book club. Under its patronage were published the Baltimore *Telegraph* and *The Journal of*

* "The Writings by Robert Sands, in Prose and Verse. With a Memoir of the Author [by G. C. Verplanck]." New York, Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff St., 1834. 2 vols., 8°. See also, article on Robert C. Sands, in R. W. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," 11th ed. Philadelphia, Abraham Hart, 1852. 8°. p. 213.

the Times, both edited by Paul Allen, one of The Delphians, who, in conjunction with John Neal, also a member of the club, wrote "Allen's History of the American Revolution," printed in two volumes. Encouraged by The Delphians, John Pierpont published his "Airs of Palestine," and other poems; and William H. Winder wrote and published, in Allen's *Journal of the Times*, a capital outline "History of Maryland." John Neal, whose club-name was "Jehu O'Cataract," wrote under the inspiration of The Delphians two of his best novels, "Seventy-six," and "Logan," besides a number of minor poems. The club was restricted to nine members, and flourished about five years.* Its influence on the literature of the section of the country in which it held its

* "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life: An Autobiography." By John Neal. Boston, Roberts Brothers, 1869. 16°.

sway is not to be underestimated, and this club deserves wider recognition than has thus far been accorded to it.

Such, briefly, were the beginnings of the work of the clubs, which the following pages attempt to trace. I might elaborate the introductory period still more; but fearing that the porch might become more imposing than the edifice itself, I will now proceed to the subject of the volume, fully conscious that it might command a more artistically proportioned habitation.

CHAPTER II

THE SEVENTY-SIX SOCIETY

1854–1857

THE first book club, so-called, of which any record can be traced, was originated in 1854, in Philadelphia, by Edward D. Ingraham, a well-known and laborious student of American history. It is not known definitely when the organization was first projected, nor the circumstances which led to it; but it is evident that it was perfected on the 5th of September, 1854, by the election of Henry J. Williams as president, Henry Pennington as secretary, William Duane as treasurer, and Mr. Ingraham and nine others as the council of the association. The

constitution declared the corporate name to be, The Seventy-Six Society; and its object was stated to be "the publication and republication of books and papers relating to the American Revolution." The annual dues of members were fixed at five dollars; the publications of the society were "not to be sold under any pretence whatever," but were to be "distributed among the members equally;" and subscriptions were invited from all parts of the country.

The sudden death of Mr. Ingraham, on the 5th of November, 1854, inflicted a blow on the society from which it never recovered, and after a lingering existence of nearly three years it passed away. During its brief career it issued four volumes, neatly printed and judiciously edited, two of which appeared in 1855, one in 1856, and one in 1857. The first of these, "Papers in Relation to the Case of

Silas Deane," was published from the original manuscripts, obtained by Mr. Ingraham from the family of Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, and some portions of it were illustrated with notes and elaborate appendices, mainly from the pen of Mr. Ingraham. It formed an octavo volume of over two hundred pages, and its cost to the society was a dollar and eighteen cents a copy. The second of the society's issues, a reprint of "The Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq.," was carefully edited by Mr. Thomas Balch, who added to Mr. Galloway's very important evidence a considerable number of useful and interesting footnotes relative to the conduct of the war in America, and also a brief introduction. It extended to eighty-six octavo pages, cost the society sixty-eight cents a copy, and the edition numbered two hundred and fifty copies, although the membership of the society, at the close

of the first year of its existence, was only sixty-four.

The third, issued in 1856, "Papers relating to Public Events in Massachusetts, preceding the American Revolution," was taken from a collection of manuscripts relating to the period referred to, in the possession of Dr. A. L. Elwyn, of Philadelphia, most of which, it is believed, were never before in print. It extended to one hundred and ninety-eight pages octavo, costing the society one dollar and fifty cents a copy, and contained much that is valuable to the student of that portion of our country's eventful history. As has already been said, the society did not prosper after the death of Mr. Ingraham, and it was not until after its second annual meeting, in September, 1856, that another volume could be prepared for the press. At the same meeting a radical change was made in its constitution by offering its publica-

tions for sale at cost; and many of those who had paid ten dollars for publications now offered for sale at three dollars and thirty-six cents openly denounced this action of the society as a violation of good faith.

The last volume issued by the society, "Papers relating chiefly to the Maryland Line during the Revolution," was edited by Mr. Thomas Balch, and an edition of only one hundred and fifty copies was printed. It was composed mainly of papers written by, or relating to, the justly celebrated Maryland line of the army of the Revolution, and, like the preceding "Massachusetts Papers," it is exceedingly valuable to those who are engaged in the study of that portion of American history. The publication of this volume was the last sign of life in The Seventy-Six Society so far as can be ascertained; and it is probable that it quietly passed from the scene of its

labours in the course of the year 1857. This first book club in America made no pretension to the credit of issuing handsomely-printed books. Its volumes were neatly printed on good ordinary paper, and they were readily procured by those who desired them, at very moderate prices, although they afterwards became much more valuable in the market.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SEVENTY-SIX SOCIETY

(1) Papers in Relation to the Case of Silas Deane. Now first published from the Original Manuscripts. [Edited by Edward D. Ingraham.] Philadelphia: Printed for The Seventy-Six Society. 1855. 4 + 17 – 201 + 3 + 2 p. 8°. 250 copies.

(2) The Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq., by a Committee of the House of Commons. Edited by Thomas Balch. Philadelphia: Printed for The Seventy-Six Society. 1855. 4 + 86 p. 8°. 250 copies.

(3) Papers relating to the Public Events in Massachusetts preceding the American Revolution. Philadelphia: Seventy-Six Society. 1856. 4 + 199 p. 8°. 250 copies.

(4) Papers relating chiefly to the Maryland Line during the Revolution. Edited by Thomas Balch. Philadelphia: Seventy-Six Society. 1857. 8 + 218 + 2 p. 8°. 150 copies.

CHAPTER III

THE CLUB AND THE BRADFORD CLUB

1857–1867

THE first attempt to establish a book club in New York City was made in 1857 by William J. Davis, (private secretary to George Bancroft, the historian,) a gentleman who was widely and favourably known in New York as an enthusiastic collector of books and engravings relating to the history of the United States, especially those which related to New York and her inhabitants. The particular circumstance which led to its formation was the purchase by Mr. John B. Moreau,

an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Davis, of a manuscript diary written by a soldier of the army of the Revolution; and the often-talked-of project of Mr. Davis to establish a book club in New York was immediately set in motion, with Mr. Moreau's manuscript as material for the first issue of the association.

Mr. Davis solicited and was promised the assistance of Messrs. John B. and Charles C. Moreau, Charles Congdon, William Menzies, Robert Macoy, and J. Carson Brevoort; and without any formal organization, "the seven" commenced a work the importance of which, in gradually educating the taste of American book-buyers for fine books, has never been sufficiently recognized even by those to whom it has rendered the greatest service. As has already been noted, Mr. Davis was the originator of this modest organization, and, as is usual in such cases, he held the

labouring oar. The manuscript diary belonging to Mr. Moreau was copied and annotated by Davis; he prepared a brief introduction to it; he arranged for the printing of it; and, judging from the written minutes of the club, he also discharged the principal labour of distributing the printed copies of the tract among the associates, of collecting the several portions of the expense, and of paying the printer's bill. This first issue of The Club — the association never received any specific name — was entitled "A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, in the year 1775, under the command of Colonel Benedict Arnold, by James Melvin, a Private in Captain Dearborn's Company," a handsome octavo of thirty pages, in which a plain New Hampshire soldier has left a humble but useful record of that wonderful march through the wilderness. It was printed at the office of McSpedon & Baker,

under the personal supervision of Robert Macoy, one of the members of The Club, and an ex-printer. The heavy paper on which it was printed, its well-proportioned, large octavo pages of clear small pica, its judicious footnotes, and its handsomely rubricated titlepage, to say nothing of the intrinsic merit of the unassuming diary itself, soon attracted to it the attention of book-buyers and students, and made it the object of an active demand.

This demand was probably promoted, to some extent, by the great difficulty which was experienced in obtaining copies. Of the edition of one hundred copies printed, the seven associates received an equal number, and they appear to have then met, for the first time, for a systematic distribution of the copies among the various libraries and collectors of works on American history throughout the coun-

try. By this distribution the greater number of the volumes were placed in the libraries which were least likely to be thrown on the market, and every such deposit was duly recorded in the minutes of The Club.

In the following year (1858) The Club was favoured by its associate, Mr. Brevoort, with a volume of the manuscript diary of President Washington; and Mr. Davis persuaded his friend, Benson J. Lossing, to become its editor. It was issued before the close of the year from the same press (McSpedon & Baker's) which produced the first publication of The Club, and it formed a beautiful octavo of eighty-nine pages, with the title: "Diary of Washington; from the 1st day of October, 1789, to the 10th day of March, 1790. From the Original Manuscript, now first printed." The introduction, from Mr. Lossing's pen, was illustrated with a neatly-executed

woodcut headpiece of Archibald Robertson's miniature of the President, and the judiciously-selected and original notes with which the text was illustrated added greatly to the interest which naturally attached to the private diary of the Father of his Country.

The volume was a marked success, and the struggle to obtain copies by those who were not acquainted with any of the members of The Club was quite amusing. The same course which had been followed by The Club in its distribution of "Melvin's Journal" was followed in the distribution of this volume, and the same difficulty was experienced by the unfavoured ones in their efforts to obtain copies. An edition of one hundred copies, with the titlepage in black instead of rubricated, was struck off for Mr. Brevoort's personal use. These copies are known as "black-letter" copies, and

do not command as high prices as the other copies, because not properly of The Club series.

From some cause, which has never been satisfactorily explained, The Club, after the issue of its second publication, ceased to exist. It appears that some grievance, either real or imaginary, was felt by Messrs. John B. and Charles C. Moreau, Charles Congdon, and William Menzies; and in 1859 these privately organized The Bradford Club, and commenced the preparation for the press of a volume bearing its name. On the accidental discovery of this secession of the greater number of the members of The Club, by which the originator of the organization (Mr. Davis,) the careful printer of its two volumes (Mr. Macoy,) and the owner of the manuscript last used by it (Mr. Brevoort,) were suddenly and silently abandoned by four of the most influential of their associates, there was

openly manifested discontent of at least two of the discarded ones.

The first volume issued by The Bradford Club was "Papers concerning the Attack on Hatfield and Deerfield," a fine octavo, uniform in size of paper and style with The Club's publications; but differing from those works in this, that of the hundred copies printed, seventy-five were reserved for the members of the club, and were not to be offered for sale in any case, and twenty-five copies were offered to subscribers through Charles B. Richardson at two dollars a copy.* The work, as noted below,

* If the cost of the publication exceeded the amount received from subscribers, the deficiency (amounting sometimes to a considerable sum) was assessed upon the members of the club. When vacancies occurred by death or otherwise in this list of subscribers new members were selected in the order of their application for admission. Over one hundred such applicants were at one time enrolled.

is an octavo of eighty-two pages, and it is illustrated with an old map, by Robert Morden, of New England and New York. The papers which form the text of the volume, with the editor's notes, occupy nineteen pages; the introduction, by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, occupies thirty-seven pages; and some preliminary matter and a carefully prepared index occupy the remainder. It is a valuable addition to our historic literature.

In the spring of 1860, The Bradford Club issued its second volume, "The Croakers," by Joseph Rodman Drake and Fitz-Greene Halleck, a fine volume, which had been annotated with great care by John B. Moreau, who was assisted by Evert A. Duyckinck, one of the founders of the club. This work was illustrated with fine steel-plate portraits of Drake and Halleck. Halleck added to the interest which would have attached to the volume

in any case, by offering suggestions from time to time, and by supplying several unpublished pieces from both his own and Drake's pen, which had been written nearly fifty years before and had never been used.

About this time the club admitted to membership with the original four, J. Carson Brevoort, at that time the honoured president of the Long Island Historical Society; and although the concealment of its organization was always a distinguishing feature in its policy, it is now known definitely that the five referred to constituted the entire personal strength of The Bradford Club until it suspended its work. In 1864 the club issued its third volume, "The Operations of the French Fleet under the Count de Grasse." This was translated under the careful supervision of Dr. John Gilmary Shea from one of only two copies then known to be in ex-

istence in this country of de Grasse's "Journal d'un Officier de l'Armée navale en Amérique en 1781 & 1782," printed in Amsterdam in 1783. The fine steel portrait of the Count de Grasse that accompanies this volume was engraved from an original engraving by Geoffroy, which was loaned by George Bancroft and has never been used elsewhere. The work is an exceedingly useful one for those who have occasion to study the subject of our Revolutionary marine.

In the summer of the same year (1864) the club issued an extra volume, entitled "Memorial of John Allan," *

* "John Allan was the father of the New York grangerites, and one of the earliest collectors of rare books, autographs, engravings, and curiosities in New York City. He was a venerable, grey-headed man when the oldest of the present generation of book collectors came upon the stage. He was born in the parish of Kilburne, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 26th of February,

a tribute to that enthusiastic collector from the pen of Evert A. Duyckinck. Like the regular issues of The Bradford Club, this volume was printed by Joel Munsell; but it was unlike them in this, that it was

1777, and died on the 19th of November, 1863, in his home on Vandewater Street, in New York, where for many years he had lived, surrounded by his antiquarian and literary treasures, unmindful of the changes which had been going on about him, which long before his death transformed a pleasant residence street into one of broken-down rookeries of shops and tenements. . . . The value of his collections was estimated by him at about $12,000, and by the appraisers of his estate at $1,100. . . . The entire library and the collection of curiosities were sold by auction in the spring of 1864 and produced a total of $37,689.26." — *Introduction to "Transactions of the Grolier Club,"* pt. 2, 1894. It may not be generally known that the woodcut medallion portrait of Mr. Allan, on the titlepage of the sales catalogue of his library, was the last piece of work executed by his intimate friend, Dr. Alexander Anderson, the pioneer wood engraver in America.

printed for private circulation among the members only. It extended to thirty-eight pages royal octavo, and the entire edition of two hundred and fifty copies was of one class. A fine steel-plate portrait of Mr. Allan, by H. B. Hall, and a woodcut facsimile of his book-plate, illustrated the work, and the offering was heartily welcomed by the numerous friends and acquaintances of the good old man whose name it bore.

In the spring of 1865 the club issued its fourth volume, "Anthology of New Netherland," translations from the early Dutch poets of New York with memoirs of their lives, by Henry Cruse Murphy. This work was printed by Munsell, and was illustrated with a portrait of Steendam, one of the poets referred to; a two-page facsimile of the handwriting of Domine Selyns, another of the rhymesters; and a woodcut representation of the

residence, on Long Island, of Nicasius de Sille, the third of the poets.

In February of 1866 the club issued its fifth volume, "Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in the Conquest of Florida," from the press of C. A. Alvord of New York City. The work was translated, from a rare copy, by Buckingham Smith, and had as illustrations a steel portrait of De Soto, a map of Florida, and several woodcuts.

In the winter of 1866 the club issued its sixth volume, "The Northern Invasion of October, 1780." The volume included a narrative of the invasion of the Mohawk valley by Sir John Johnson and his corps of Tories and Indians, with many illustrative documents. The illustrations comprised a fine map of the routes of the northern invasions, and a frontispiece representing a tombstone erected "In Memory of Col. John Brown, who was killed in

battle on the 19th day of October 1780, at Palatine, in the county of Montgomery, Æt. 36." Before the book was issued, some doubts were entertained by outsiders as to the wisdom of publishing to the world the treason of the royal authorities of New York so far as to enable the Loyalists in the Mohawk valley, or even in the valley of the Hudson, to move for the support of the invader, and there was therefore considerable curiosity to see this volume.

The eighth and last volume published by The Bradford Club made its appearance in 1867, being "The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens in the years 1777–8." It was printed from the original letters addressed to his father, and contained a memoir by William Gilmore Simms.

It will be seen from this very brief survey of the operations of The Bradford Club that its issues, with one exception, were confined to works

on American history which were supposed to possess value to the student and scholar. They were exactly uniform in style and size of pages, and no labour or expense were spared to make them superior, as mere specimens of handicraft, to most of the other American publications brought out in that day. As a necessary consequence, they were eagerly sought after; and the high prices which they commanded when offered for sale did much to breed a horde of imitators who had their little day and then disappeared without leaving a trace of either their names or their works.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

(1) A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, in the year 1775, under the Command of Colonel Benedict Arnold. By James Melvin, a Private in Captain Dearborn's Company. New York: [Printed for The Club]. 1857. 30 p. Roy. 8°. 100 copies.

(2) Diary of Washington: from the first day of October, 1789, to the tenth day of March, 1790. From the Original Manuscript, now first printed. [With an Introduction by Benson J. Lossing.] New York: [Printed for The Club]. 1858. 89 p. + 1 leaf of errata. Roy. 8°. 100 copies.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BRADFORD CLUB

(1) Papers concerning the attack on Hatfield and Deerfield by a party of Indians from Canada September nineteenth 1677 [with introduction by Dr. Franklin B. Hough.] New York [Printed for The Bradford Club.] 1859. 82 p. Map. 8°. 100 copies.

In the first book of The Bradford Club there was no distinction made between club copies and subscribers' copies, the copies being numbered consecutively from 1 to 100.

(2) The Croakers By Joseph Rodman Drake and Fitz-Greene Halleck First Complete Edition [with annotations by John B. Moreau and Evert A. Duyckinck.] New York [Printed for The Bradford Club.] MDCCCLX. 2 + viii + 191 p.

2 Portraits. 8°. 100 club copies; 150 subscribers' copies.

The number printed has been a matter of controversy. Joel Munsell, the printer, in his "Bibliotheca Munselliana," states that the edition was 150 copies, and the "Menzies Catalogue" gives the number as 257. The minutes of The Bradford Club, however, show that there were 100 *club copies* and 150 *subscribers' copies.* The *subscribers' copies* were offered for sale through Charles B. Richardson at $5 each; the illustrations in this edition were "after letter."

(3) The operations of the French Fleet under the Count de Grasse in 1781–82 as described in two contemporaneous journals [translated from the French under the supervision of John Gilmary Shea, LL.D.] New York [Printed for The Bradford Club.] MDCCCLXIV. 2 + 216 p. Portrait and 2 plates. 8°. 75 club copies; 75 subscribers' copies.

[Extra Volume] Memorial of John Allan. [By Evert A. Duyckinck.] Printed for The Bradford Club. New York: 1864. 2 + 39 p. Portrait and cut of Mr. Allan's book plate. 8°. 250 copies.

This volume was not published for sale, but was distributed gratuitously to the members of the club and their friends.

(4) Anthology of New Netherland or translations from the early Dutch poets of

New York with Memoirs of their Lives By Henry C. Murphy New York [Printed for The Bradford Club.] MDCCCLXV. 209 p. 1 Plate, 2 facsimiles. 8°. 80 club copies; 75 subscribers' copies.

(5) Narratives of the career of Hernando de Soto in the conquest of Florida as told by a Knight of Elvas, and in a relation by Luys Hernandez de Biedma, factor of the expedition Translated by Buckingham Smith New York [Printed for The Bradford Club.] MDCCCLXVI. 2 + 28 + 324 p. Portrait, map, and other illustrations. 8°. 65 club copies; 75 subscribers' copies.

(6) The Northern Invasion of October 1780 a series of papers relating to the expeditions from Canada under Sir John Johnson and others against The Frontiers of New York which were supposed to have connection with Arnold's Treason Prepared from the originals with an introduction and notes by Franklin B. Hough New York [Printed for The Bradford Club.] MDCCCLXVI. 224 p. Map and illustrations. 8°. 80 club copies; 75 subscribers' copies.

(7) The army correspondence of Colonel John Laurens in the years 1777–8 now first

printed from original letters addressed to his father, Henry Laurens President of Congress With a memoir by William Gilmore Simms New York [Printed for The Bradford Club.] MDCCCLXVII. 150 p. Portrait. 8°. 80 club copies; 75 subscribers' copies.

CHAPTER IV

THE PRINCE SOCIETY

1858–

ON the 25th of May, 1858, a few gentlemen, residents of Boston and its vicinity, met and organized a society of which the purpose should be the publication, "on the mutual principle," of manuscripts relating to the early history of the United States, and the reprinting of books on this subject which had become so scarce as to be found only in the great libraries of our principal cities. The plan of publication embraced not only the particular section of the United States in which the society originated,

but included the early history of all the colonies; and the co-operation of students and collectors in every State of the Union was confidently appealed to. From a feeling of veneration for the labours of Thomas Prince,* the

* Thomas Prince, minister and chronologist, was born in Sandwich, Mass., May 25, 1687. He was the son of Samuel Prince of Sandwich, and grandson of Elder John Prince, of Hull, England, who came to the Plymouth Colony in 1633. Thomas Prince, at the age of fifteen, entered Harvard College, where "he made a laudable proficiency in the study of the Liberal Arts," and distinguished himself, according to the report of Increase Mather, as a "praying student." After finishing his course at Harvard he devoted himself to the study of theology for two years, and then went for a year to the Barbadoes. In 1709 he arrived in London, and in the autumn of the same year he accepted a call to Combe in Suffolk, where for nearly six years he ministered to a devoted congregation. He was, however, so strongly attached to his native land that he returned to Boston on July 20, 1717, and was ordained over the Old South Church, October 1, 1718, as colleague of Dr. Sewall. For forty years

annalist of New England, the society, thus inaugurated on the anniversary

he served as pastor of this church, until his death, October 22, 1758.

Thomas Prince was eminent as a preacher, linguist, and man of learning. He began in 1703, and continued more than fifty years, a collection of public and private papers relating to the civil and religious history of New England. This he published under the title of "A Chronological History of New-England In the Form of Annals" (the first part in 1736,) and three numbers of the second part in 1756, but spent so much time upon the introductory epitome, beginning at the creation, that he brought his history only down to 1633. His collection of manuscripts was deposited in the Old South Church, and was partly destroyed by the British, who occupied that building in 1775–76; many important facts relating to the history of the country were thus irrecoverably lost.

Thomas Prince's collection of books had but two rivals, — those of the Mather family and of Thomas Hutchinson. The fate of the latter collections was unfortunate. Mather's was wasted by neglect and piecemeal dispersion; Hutchinson's books and manuscripts, the fruits of thirty years' research, including matter that could never be

of his birth, was named "The Prince Society for Mutual Publication;"*

replaced, were burned in the streets of Boston, August 26, 1765, by an insensate mob. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that the Prince collection of books, maps, and manuscripts, brought together by its owner "from a publick view and desire that the memorie of many important transactions might be preserved," escaped the fate of its rivals, and the greater part is to-day in the Boston Public Library, accessible to the people of the Commonwealth of which Mr. Prince was one of the most illustrious members.

* The society was incorporated March 18, 1874, on the application of John Ward Dean, J. Wingate Thornton, Edmund F. Slafter, and Charles W. Tuttle. Then, also, the name was abridged to The Prince Society, and a slight change was made in the wording of Article I., relating to the object of the society; namely, "the publication of rare works, in print or manuscript, relating to America." Before incorporation the article read, the publication *on the mutual principle.* At the time of incorporation the society numbered 135 members, of which twenty-one were libraries. The officers at present (in 1897) are Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D.D., President; John Ward Dean, William B. Trask, Edward G. Porter, and David

and Samuel G. Drake was elected its president, with Thomas Waterman, Frederick Kidder, and Jeremiah Colburn, as vice-presidents, John Ward Dean as corresponding secretary, William Henry Whitmore as recording secretary, and John Wells Parker as treasurer.

The plan of publication and terms of membership were made so simple as to commend themselves to every one, and there was no secret either as to its organization, proposed plan of operation, or as to the extent and character of its labours. Any one who agreed to purchase its publications became a member of the society, and he ceased to be such only when he declined to receive and pay for the books. Yearly, on the anniversary of

Greene Haskins, Vice-Presidents; Robert N. Toppan, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Henry F. Jenks, Recording Secretary; Elbridge H. Goss, Treasurer.

Mr. Prince's birth, the society meets for the purpose of hearing the reports of its officers and of electing a new council. No annual subscription is called for; nor is any other payment of money required than that for the publications of the society as they successively appear.

The society thus nobly inaugurated seemed to meet the approval of every one; and the high character of those who appeared at its head, added to the equitable plan of publication which had been adopted, soon secured for it a large and respectable membership; yet, from some cause, which remains unexplained, it was not until 1865 that its first volume was issued from the press, and of that ten copies were printed on large paper. The work in question was the first volume of "The Hutchinson Papers," a well-known and highly valuable collection of documents and letters illustrative

of the early days of Massachusetts and the neighbouring States, first published in Boston in 1769. The great value of this work and its rarity would have made any reprint peculiarly acceptable both to scholars and collectors; but the council of this society wisely added to the importance of the work by collating many of the papers which it contained with the originals, which are still in existence, by the addition of a well-written biography of Governor Hutchinson, a few judicious notes, and a carefully prepared index to each volume, and by enlisting the well-known mechanical skill of Joel Munsell of Albany, N. Y., from whose press the work was issued. The first volume was edited by William Henry Whitmore, and forms a small quarto ($6\frac{1}{2} + 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) which was published in 1865, at a cost to the members of the society of four dollars a copy; the second volume of the "Hutchinson

Papers," edited by William S. Appleton, was published during the same year at the same price as the first.

The third volume issued by the society was a reprint of William Wood's "New Englands Prospect," one of the early pamphlets descriptive of New England, and first published in London in 1634. As it is very probable that this work was intended, originally, to stimulate emigration to Massachusetts, the terms which were employed by Mr. Wood in describing that country must be considered with some allowance; yet it is a curious, and in parts a useful, work, and the society did well to reproduce a correct version of it, with its accompanying map of "The South part of Nevv-England, as it is Planted this yeare, 1634." This volume was carefully edited by Jeremiah Colburn, and was supplied with a preface by the late Charles Deane, LL.D.

In 1867 the society published the "Letters from New England," written by John Dunton, the eccentric bookseller, publisher, and author. Dunton, who was born at Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, England, May 4, 1659, from boyhood showed great fondness for adventure, and a faculty for getting into and out of scrapes. He was apprenticed at the age of fifteen to Thomas Parkhurst, bookseller, at the sign of the Bible and Three Crowns, Cheapside, London. During the struggle which led to the Revolution, Dunton joined the Whig apprentices, and became the treasurer of that body. In 1685 he became bookseller at the sign of the Raven, near the Royal Exchange. He married a sister of the wife of Samuel Wesley, the father of the Rev. John Wesley. His wife managed the business, so that he was left free to follow his own eccentric devices, which now took the form chiefly

of writing and rambling. In 1686, probably because he was concerned in the Monmouth rising, he visited New England, where he stayed eight months, selling books and observing with shrewd interest the new country and its inhabitants.* The letters written at that time found their way into the Bodleian Library, and were never printed until prepared for The Prince Society by William Henry Whitmore, the scholarly editor of the "Hutchinson Papers."

"The Andros Tracts," published in three volumes, in 1868, 1869, and 1874 respectively, were a distinct and important contribution to the history of Sir Edmund Andros's administration in New England. Before this collection was made, it is probable that not

* For sketch of John Dunton, see "The Encyclopædia Britannica," 9th ed. Vol. VII., p. 472. See, also, "Life and Errors of John Dunton," etc. London, 1818. 2 v., 8°.

any one of our historians had ever seen one tenth of them; and their opinions, therefore, whether correct or otherwise, must have been formed on a partial knowledge only of the subject.

The eighth volume published by the society, "Sir William Alexander and American Colonization," gives a complete history of the efforts of this Scotch nobleman in planting colonies in this country, especially in Nova Scotia and on Long Island, from 1621 to 1641. It was carefully annotated by Edmund F. Slafter, the President of the society, and one of its ablest contributors, who also added a very full memoir of his subject. The portrait of Sir William, included in the volume, was printed from an old plate owned by Henry G. Bohn, of London. It was the intention of the society to issue this volume in 1872; but the great fire of that year destroyed the

plant of T. R. Marvin & Son, of Boston, the printers of "Dunton's Letters" and two volumes of the "Andros Tracts." The transfer of the work to the printing office of John Wilson & Son, at Cambridge, (who from that time forward continued the printers for the Prince Society,) necessarily caused a delay in the issue of the volume.

In April, 1875, W. H. Whitmore presented to the society one hundred and fifty copies of a tract entitled "The Genealogy of the Families of Payne and Gore," for gratuitous distribution to the members of The Prince Society. The matter contained in the tract was first communicated to The Massachusetts Historical Society, and printed in its "Proceedings" for 1875. The type of the "Proceedings" was used, but the size of the page and the pagination were changed to conform with the general style of The Prince So-

ciety's publications. The genealogical part, too, differs from, and is much more comprehensive than, the sketch in the "Proceedings." The pamphlet was printed at the expense of Mr. Whitmore, and though it contained a bastard title, on which was printed the customary legend and seal of The Prince Society, the society does not list it as one of its publications, a fact that has often caused a doubt among collectors whether the pamphlet were really an authoritative issue of The Prince Society. To remove these doubts, I print the following notice, which appears in the volume on the verso of the second titlepage:

PREFATORY NOTICE BY THE COUNCIL. |

The Council are happy to announce to the members of the Prince | Society that this volume is presented to them by the Editor, William | H. Whitmore, A. M., as will appear by the following extract from their | records : |

"*Resolved*, — That the offer of our associate, Mr. William H. Whit- | more to furnish to the Society one hundred and fifty copies of a tract | entitled the 'Payne and Gore Families,' at his expense, for distribution | to the members, be accepted, and that the cordial thanks of the Council | be tendered to him for the same." |

BOSTON, 22 April, 1875. |

"John Wheelwright's Writings," issued in 1876, included his "Mercurius Americanus, or Observations on a Paper entitled Of the Rise, Reign, and Ruin of the Familists, Libertines, etc., in New England," and his famous "Fast-Day Sermon," delivered in Boston, January 16, 1636, for which he was banished from Massachusetts. The sermon was printed from the only complete and contemporaneous manuscript known. In the memoir of Wheelwright (the classmate of Oliver Cromwell, the victim of Archbishop Laud's persecution, the defender of the religious opinions of his celebrated sister-in-law, Anne Hutchinson,

and always the uncompromising defender of liberty,) Charles H. Bell, LL.D., the author, gives a careful analysis of the whole subject of liberty of conscience as then regarded by the authorities in Massachusetts, as well as a full discussion of the genuineness of the famous Wheelwright deed of 1629.

"The Voyages of the Northmen to America," edited, with an introduction, by Rev. Dr. Edmund F. Slafter, published in 1877, was followed by "The Voyages of Samuel de Champlain," in three volumes, published in 1880, 1878, and 1882 — the second volume making its appearance two years before the first volume was issued, and the third volume following in 1882. The voyages of Champlain had never before been translated into English. The memoir, by Dr. Slafter, fills the greater part of the first volume, and may be regarded as the first full and

complete personal history ever published of this distinguished explorer. The "voyages" include the narratives of all the explorations made by Champlain into the then unbroken forests of America, (on the coast of New England; on the shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; on the Gulf and on the River of St. Lawrence;) of the founding of Quebec; of the discovery of Lake Champlain; of the exploration of the Ottawa, of Lake Huron, and of Lake Ontario; of his journey into the heart of the present State of New York, and likewise the whole of his minute, ample, and invaluable descriptions of the character and habits, mental, moral, and physical, of the various savage tribes with which he came in contact. They furnish to the student of history and ethnology information that cannot be obtained from any other source. The work is extensively annotated by Dr. Slafter, containing up-

wards of a thousand notes. Besides the portraits, the work contains heliotype copies of all the illustrations in the original work published in French in 1613, and reproductions of twenty local maps. Beginning with this work, the large-paper copies were discontinued.

In 1883, the society reprinted, under the title of "New English Canaan of Thomas Morton," the following work: "The New English Canaan or New Canaan. Containing an Abstract of New England, Composed in three Bookes. The first Booke setting forth the originall of the Natives, their Manners and Customes, together with their tractable Nature and Love towards the English. The second Booke setting forth the naturall Indowments of the Country, and what staple Commodities it yealdeth. The third Booke setting forth, what people are planted there, their prosperity, what remarkable accidents have happened since the first

planting of it, together with their Tenents and practice of their Church. Written by Thomas Morton of Cliffords Inne gent, upon tenne yeares knowledge and experiment of the Country. Printed at Amsterdam, By Jacob Frederick Stam. In the Yeare 1637." The volume was edited by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who also prepared for it an "Account of Morton of Merry-Mount," and a "Bibliography of 'New English Canaan.'"

"Sir Walter Ralegh and his Colony in America" was published in 1884, and in the year following the society issued the "Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson." Singularly enough, the manuscripts from which this volume was printed, though they contained exceedingly valuable information about the Indians of North America in the seventeenth century, seem for over two hundred years to have escaped the notice of scholars till they were

discovered in the Bodleian Library and British Museum, and copied for The Prince Society by Gideon D. Scull of London.

In 1887 was published "Capt. John Mason, the founder of New Hampshire," a very valuable and important volume, edited by Charles W. Tuttle, Ph. D., and the learned John Ward Dean, A.M. This was followed, three years later, by three volumes entitled "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his Province of Maine." The volumes contain, besides Sir Ferdinando's letters, will, and charter, the following three pamphlets: "A briefe Relation of the Discovery and plantation of New England, and of Svndry accidents therein occvrring, from the yeere of our Lord MDCVII to this present MDCXXII. . . . London, Printed by John Haviland, MDCXXII.;" "A Briefe Narrative of the Originall Undertakings of the

Advancement of Plantations into the parts of America. Especially Shewing the beginning, progress and continuance of that of New-England. . . . London, Printed by E. Brudenell, for Nath. Brook . . . 1658." Also, "A Breefe Answer to certayne false, slanderous, and idle objections made agaynst S^r. Ferd. Gorges, Knighte. Written in the Gatehouse, by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, June 14, 1601." The work is of great value as illustrating the early history of this country, particularly that of the State of Maine. The editor, James Phinney Baxter, personally visited the various places in England in which members of the Gorges family were settled, and gathered valuable matter, much of which is new to historical students. The letters, also, are of considerable value. A very small portion of them have been either printed or referred to by historical writers.

The twenty-first volume made its appearance in 1894. It is entitled "Antinomianism in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1636–1638. Including the Short Story and other documents," edited by Charles Francis Adams. The "other documents" contained in this volume are: "The Examination of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson;" "Trial of Mrs. Hutchinson before the church in Boston;" extracts from Cotton's "Way of the Churches Cleared;" and an extract from "Robert Keayne's Book, 1639." The sect known in Europe as Antinomians were the disciples of John Agricola, a tailor, born in Eisleben in 1492, afterwards a university scholar, rector, and preacher, and in 1526 chaplain of the Elector of Saxony at the Diet of Speier. He was first a worker with Luther and Melanchthon, and afterwards their opponent. He carried to extreme Luther's doctrine of justifica-

tion by faith, in opposition to the Roman doctrine of good works. Agricola in 1540 retracted. Both his disciples and his enemies perverted doctrines which he had carefully and guardedly defined. So Antinomianism came to stand for — what the authorities of Massachusetts held it to be — "a grossly immoral doctrine superseding the need of good works, and reaching the monstrous conclusion that nothing which a believer might do could be wrong."

The last work issued, thus far, is entitled "John Checkley; or, the Evolution of Religious Tolerance in Massachusetts Bay," in two volumes. It is edited by the Rev. Dr. Slafter, and contains a bibliography of the controversy between the clergy of the Church of England in this country, and the Puritan divines, beginning in 1719, and extending to the American Revolution. The work contains an

elaborate Memoir of the Rev. Mr. Checkley.

Though it is the intention of the society to issue a volume annually, it has thus far not succeeded, fortunately probably for its members. There are at present in preparation the following works:

Samuel Maverick, including his Description of New England, Letters and other papers. With historical illustrations and a Memoir. By Frank W. Hackett, A.M.

Edward Randolph, a monograph including his letters and other papers. With historical illustrations and a Memoir. By Robert N. Toppan, A.M.

The Letters of Governor Hutchinson and Lieut. Governor Oliver. 1768–1769. With historical illustrations. By Mellen Chamberlain, LL.D.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PRINCE SOCIETY
1858–

(1–2) The [Thomas] Hutchinson Papers. Albany, N. Y.: Printed for the [Prince] Society By Joel Munsell. 1865. 2 vols. xv + 2 + ii + 324; vii + 354 p. Sm.

4°. 150 copies; and 10 copies on large paper.

The titlepages of the above two volumes, as well as of the succeeding one, have printed at the top of the page this legend: "The Publications of the Prince Society, Established May 25th, 1858." The volumes published after these contain two titles, one that prefaces the work, giving the above legend, a short title, and the printer's imprint; the other a full title, giving the imprint, "Boston: Published by [or, Printed for] The Prince Society," and the date of issue. In transcribing the titlepages of the first three volumes the author has adhered to the titlepage proper, omitting the legend. In the later volumes he has discarded the short title and described the fuller one. Sabin, in his "Dictionary of Books relating to America," gives a made-up title of "The Hutchinson Papers;" and for the third volume he gives the title of the original work reprinted by the Society.

"The Hutchinson Papers" were collated with, and corrected from, the original manuscript, then existing, and edited for The Prince Society, with illustrative notes, by William H. Whitmore and William S. Appleton.

(3) [William] Wood's New-England's Prospect. Boston: Printed for the [Prince] Society, By John Wilson and Son. 1865. xxxi, Map of the South Part of Nevv-England, as it is Planted this yeare, 1634, 2 + 6 + 131 p. Sm. 4°. 150 copies; and 20 copies on large paper.

The work from which the reprint was made is entitled: "Nevv-Englands Prospect. A true, lively and experimentall description of that part of America, commonly called Nevv-England, discovering the state

of that Countrie, both as it stands to our new-come *English* Planters; and to the old Native Inhabitants. Laying downe that which may both enrich the knowledge of the mind-travelling Reader, or benefit the future Voyager. By William Wood. Printed at *London* by *Tho. Cotes*, for *Iohn Bellamie*, and are to be sold at his shop, at the three Golden Lyons in *Corne-hill*, neere the *Royall Exchange*. 1634." The volume was edited for the Prince Society by Jeremiah Colburn, and supplied with an introduction by Charles Deane, LL.D.

(4) Letters written from New England, A. D. 1686. By John Dunton. In which are described his voyages by sea, his travels on land, and the characters of his friends and acquaintances. Now First Published from the Original Manuscript, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. With Notes and an Appendix. By W. H. Whitmore. Boston: Printed for The Prince Society. 1867. xxiv + 340 p. Sm. 4°. 150 copies; also, 20 copies on large paper; 20 copies, unnumbered, for the editor; and 20 copies, unnumbered, for the treasurer.

The volume was printed for the society by T. R. Marvin & Son, of Boston.

(5–7) The Andros Tracts; being a collection of pamphlets and official papers, issued during the period between the overthrow of the Andros Government and the establishment of the second charter of Massachusetts. Reprinted from the Original

Editions and Manuscripts. With notes and a memoir of Sir Edmund Andros by W. H. Whitmore. Boston: Published by The Prince Society. 3 vols. Vol. I., 1868, 4 + liv + 1 + 215 p. Portrait of Sir Edmund Andros. Vol. II., 1869, xxxiv + 1 + 346 p. Portrait of Increase Mather. Vol. III., 1874, xv + 257 p. 2 portraits of Increase Mather. Sm. 4°. 150 copies; also, 20 copies on large paper; 20 copies, unnumbered, for the editor; and 20 copies, unnumbered, for the treasurer. No notice appears in the third volume of the number of copies printed.

Two volumes of this work also were printed for the society by T. R. Marvin & Son, of Boston; the third was printed by John Wilson & Son. The portraits of Increase Mather, in the third volume, are heliotype reproductions of two engravings made from the same portrait by Sturt and R. White.

(8) Sir William Alexander and American Colonization. Including three royal charters; a tract on colonization; a patent of the county of Canada and of Long Island; and the roll of the Knights baronets of New Scotland; with annotations and a Memoir By the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M. Boston: Published by The Prince Society. 1873. vii + 1 + 283 p. Portrait of Sir William Alex-

ander, First Lord of Stirling; and Map of New Scotland. Sm. 4°. 150 copies; and 10 copies on large paper.

T. R. Marvin & Son had printed 112 pages of this work when the great fire of November 9 and 10, 1872, destroyed their building and its contents. The work was then wholly reprinted by John Wilson & Son, of Cambridge, Mass., who from that time became the printers for the society.

[Extra Volume.] The Genealogy of the Families of Payne and Gore. Compiled by W. H. Whitmore, Boston. Press of John Wilson and Son. 1875. 2 + 28 p. Portrait of Christopher Gore, Governor of Massachusetts. Sm. 4°.

This volume was neither printed nor published by The Prince Society. The compiler, Mr. Whitmore, presented one hundred and fifty copies to the society for gratuitous distribution among its members.

(9) John Wheelwright. His writings, including his Fast-day Sermon, 1637, and his Mercurius Americanus, 1645; with a paper on the genuineness of the Indian deed of 1629, and a Memoir By Charles H. Bell, A.M. Boston: Printed for The Prince Society. 1876. 2 + viii + 253 p. Facsimiles of the Indian deeds of 1638 to Wheelwright and others. Sm. 4°. 200 copies; and 10 copies on large paper.

(10) Voyages of the Northmen to America. Including extracts from Icelandic sagas relating to western voyages by Northmen in the tenth and eleventh centuries in an English translation by North Ludlow Beamish; with a synopsis of the historical evidence and the opinion of Professor Rafn as to the places visited by the Scandinavians on the coast of America. Edited with an Introduction By the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M. Boston: Printed for The Prince Society. 1877. 2 + 162 p. Map of Vinland, and a Map of the Arctic Regions. Sm. 4°. 200 copies; and 10 copies on large paper.

(11–13) Voyages of Samuel de Champlain. Translated from the French By Charles Pomeroy Otis, Ph.D. With historical illustrations, and a Memoir By the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M. Boston: Published by The Prince Society. 3 vols. Vol. I., 1567–1635. 1880. ix + 1 + 340 p. Portraits and maps. Vol. II., 1604–1610. 1878. xiv + 1 + 273 p. Maps. Vol. III., 1611–1618. 1882. vi + 2 + 240 p. Maps and plates. Sm. 4°. 250 copies of each volume. [Beginning with this work the large-paper copies were discontinued.]

The portraits, maps, and other illustrations in the above three volumes are as follows: Vol. I., heliotype

of the portrait of Champlain, engraved on wood after the engraving of Moncornet by E. Ronjat; heliotype map illustrating the explorations of Champlain; steel portrait of Champlain, after a painting by Th. Hamel, from an engraving of Moncornet; heliotype illuminated title-page of the voyage of 1615 and 1618; heliotype Carte de la Novvelle France, 1632. Vol. II., heliotype local maps of Port de la Hève, Port du Roissignol, Port du Mouton, Port Royal, Port des Mines, Rivière St. Jehan, Isle de Sainte Croix, Habitation de L'Isle Ste. Croix, Quinibequy, Chouacoit, Port St. Louis, Malle Barre, L'Abitasion du Port Royal, Le Beau Port, Port Fortuné, the Attack at Port Fortuné, Port de Tadoucac, Quebec, Abitation de Quebecq, and Defeat of the Iroquois at Lake Champlain. Vol. III., map of Le Grand Sault St. Louis; Dress of the Savages; Fort of the Iroquois; Deer trap; Dress of the Savages [another plate]; Champlain's large map of New France, 1612; Champlain's small map of New France, 1613.

(14) The New English Canaan of Thomas Morton. With introductory matter and notes by Charles Francis Adams, Jr. Boston: Published by The Prince Society. 1883. 2 + vi + 381 p. Sm. 4°. 250 copies.

(15) Sir Walter Ralegh and his Colony in America. Including the charter of Queen Elizabeth in his favor, March 25th, 1584, with letters, discourses, and narratives of the voyages made to America at his charges, and descriptions of the country, commodities, and inhabitants. With historical illustrations and

a Memoir by the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D. Boston: Published by The Prince Society. 1884. 8 + 329 p. Portraits of Ralegh as he appeared in 1677 and in 1739. Sm. 4°. 250 copies.

(16) Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson, being an account of his travels and experiences among the North American Indians, from 1652 to 1684. Transcribed from original manuscripts in the Bodleian Library and the British Museum. With historical illustrations and an Introduction, By Gideon D. Scull, London, England. Boston: Published by The Prince Society. 1885. vi + 2 + 385 p. Sm. 4°. 250 copies.

(17) Capt. John Mason, the founder of New Hampshire. Including his tract on Newfoundland, 1620; the American charters in which he was a grantee; with letters and other historical documents. Together with a Memoir By Charles Wesley Tuttle, Ph.D. Edited with historical illustrations By John Ward Dean, A.M. Boston: Published by The Prince Society. 1887. xiii + 492 p. Illustrations, maps, and facsimiles. Sm. 4°. 250 copies.

The illustrations, etc., in this volume are: View of the house of John Mason at Portsmouth, England;

map of Newfoundland, by Captain Mason; tablet to the memory of Mason in the chancel of the church Domus Dei, Portsmouth, England; and facsimiles of the autographs of Captain Mason, of his wife Anne, and of Robert Mason.

(18–20) Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his Province of Maine. Including the Brief Relation, the Brief Narration, his defence, the charters granted to him, his will and his letters. Edited with a Memoir and historical illustrations by James Phinney Baxter, A. M. Boston: Published by The Prince Society. 1890. 3 vols. 2 + viii + 260; vi + 2 + 270 + 2; ix + 353 p. Illustrations, maps, and facsimile. Sm. 4°. 250 copies.

The illustrations are: Vol. I., Coat of arms of Sir Ferdinando Gorges; View of Essex House, Ashton Phillips, the home of Gorges at the time of his death; Chapel at Ashton Phillips; the Church at Long Ashton. Vol. II., Map of Plymouth and map of New England Coast, A.D. 1650. Vol. III., Church of St. Budeaux, Devon; Facsimile of Letter of George Popham from Sagadahoc; the house of Gorges at Bristol.

(21) Antinomianism in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1636–1638. Including the Short Story and other documents. Edited by Charles Francis Adams, Boston. Published by The Prince Society. 1894. 2–415 p. Sm. 4°. 250 copies.

(22–23) John Checkley; or the evolution of religious tolerance in Massachusetts

Bay. Including Mr. Checkley's controversial writings; his letters and other papers; his presentment on the charge of a libel for publishing a book; his speech at his trial; the Hon. John Read's plea in arrest of judgment; and a bibliography of the great controversy on episcopacy by the ministers of the standing order and the clergy of the Church of England. 1719–1774. With historical illustrations and a memoir by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D.D. Published by The Prince Society. 1897. 2 vols. viii + 288; viii + 320 p. 1 Plate and 1 facsimile. Sm. 4°. 250 copies.

The illustrations, in Vol. I., are the Old Parsonage of King's Church, Providence, Rhode Island, and a facsimile of Mr. Checkley's handwriting.

CHAPTER V

THE HOLLAND CLUB, THE VAN DAM FAMILY, THE OWLS OF YONKERS, AND THE KING OF CLUBS

1859 and 1867

OF the inner "workings" of four of the clubs that published a volume each during the years 1859, 1866 and 1867, I have been able to obtain but scant information.

The first of these is The Holland Club, which was located in New York City. In 1859 it published its only book, a pamphlet entitled "The Conduct of General Washington, respecting the Confinement of Capt. Asgill, placed in its true point of light, by David Humphreys." Only a few cop-

ies were printed; Menzies's copy was No. 19.

From the preface to the volume it appears that in the month of March, 1782, "one Philip White, an infamous Tory, was taken prisoner, by a party of American light-horse; after laying down his arms in token of surrender, he took up his musket and killed one of his captors. He was, however, secured, and while being taken to Freehold, New Jersey, was put to death, as some accounts say, in an effort to escape.

"About the same time, Capt. Joshua Huddy, a gallant and honorable officer of the American army, while in command of a block house, at Tom's River, New Jersey, was attacked by a party of refugees, and, after a gallant resistance, was taken prisoner and conveyed to New York. Shortly afterwards, he, with two others, was sent by the Board of Loyalists to Sandy Hook, to

be exchanged, under the care of Capt. Lippencut, who, on his return, reported that 'he had exchanged the two as directed, and that Huddy had been exchanged for Philip White.' He had, in fact, hanged him on a tree, on the Jersey shore.

"Gen. Washington on hearing of this fact, demanded of Sir Henry Clinton, the delivery of Lippencut, the murderer of Huddy, but though Lippencut was tried by a court-martial for the offence, the Loyalists interposed for his protection. On the failure of compliance with his demand, Gen. Washington determined, with advice of his officers, on retaliation, and accordingly Capt. Charles Asgill, who had been taken prisoner at the capitulation of Yorktown, was selected, by lot, to atone for the death of Huddy.

"In the meanwhile, Sir Guy Carleton, who was known for his humanity, superseded Clinton, as commander

of the British army, and broke up the Board of Associated Loyalists, thereby preventing a repetition of similar excesses. The war also drawing to a close, the motives for retaliation, in great measure, ceased.

"Mrs. Asgill on hearing of the perilous situation of her son, wrote to M. Vergennes, the French minister, a touching letter, describing her distress and that of her family, and begging his interference, in consequence of which, Vergennes interposed with Washington in Asgill's behalf. Copies of these letters were forwarded to Congress, and in the month of November following, they resolved that the Commander-in-Chief be directed to set Capt. Asgill at liberty."

Asgill, who had received every indulgence, and who had been treated with all possible politeness, was accordingly released, and permitted to rejoin his friends at New York. He

returned to England, and afterwards became General Sir Charles Asgill, and died in 1823, at the age of seventy years. The letters, of which the volume is made up, were originally printed in the *New Haven Gazette* in the fall of 1786, and had the approbation of Washington.

In the last days of 1866 a club was formed at an evening party of bookmen in New York City, with the curious title of The Rip Van Dam Family. It was composed of, and limited to thirteen members, every one of whom assumed at the meetings of the club the surname of *Van Dam.* Among the members were Dr. T. A. Emmet, Thomas W. Field, Francis S. Hoffman, and Dr. H. R. Stiles. Prominent among the purposes of The Rip Van Dam Family was the ambition to publish tracts on local (Knickerbocker) history, and Dr. Stiles was

appointed to prepare its initial issue, a memoir of the venerable Dutchman whose name the club adopted. The book was actually printed; but as the club died very shortly after its birth, it is doubtful whether a single one of the fifteen copies of which the edition consisted ever reached a member. Not even the gentleman who prepared the book for the press saw a copy after it was printed.

The third club was christened The Owls of Yonkers, an association formed to discuss literature and to publish occasionally a collection of the more notable papers read at its meetings. In January, 1867, The Owls of Yonkers published its first and, so far as I have been able to determine, its last volume, entitled: "'A Happy New Year!' An Offering to the Owls. From Nonpareil Quadrat, X. P. D. January 1, 1867."

The volume was prepared by the secretary of the club, J. G. P. Holden, and contained, besides a roster of the club, a poem entitled "The Christening of the Owls," by R. Franklin Hughes; "An Essa onto Owls," by Josh Billings; and a series of letters. As a literary performance the book is beneath notice; as a specimen of private printing, from a country newspaper printing-office, it is highly creditable.

The fourth society called itself The King of Clubs, and had its *habitat* in New York City. Its founder was the late D. Williams Patterson, of Newark Valley, N. Y., a most distinguished genealogist, who, in connection with Francis S. Hoffman, of the Bradstreet Press, printed the first and only book issued by the club. In a strict sense The King of Clubs had no members other than Mr. Patterson, though Mr.

Hoffman and Dr. Henry R. Stiles were in such relations — literary and personal — to Mr. Patterson that they were contemplating other works to be added to the list. Mr. Patterson in the issue of the book of this club was backed by Thomas Harrison Montgomery of Philadelphia. The name and device of the club originated with Mr. Patterson, who did not wish the public to know who, in whist parlance, "held the king of clubs," that is, the responsibility of issuing the work. The book referred to above was a reprint of a rare copy of the "Memorables of the Montgomeries," a narrative in rhyme, printed in Glasgow in 1770, which belonged, during his life, to the late John Allan. The introduction by the American editor, D. Williams Patterson, informs the reader that this ancient ballad "carries the genealogy of the family whose memorables it sets forth to a period

quite remote," but the editor does not appear to be satisfied, in every respect, with the character of the record as it stands in these pages. It is, however, whether true or false, a curious old ballad, reciting what claims to be the history and progress of the Montgomerie family — that race of mighty Scots of Ayr — from the days of Rome, over the Mont Gomericus, through Hastings to Ponoon.

PUBLICATION OF THE HOLLAND CLUB

The conduct of General Washington, respecting the confinement of Capt. Asgill, placed in its true point of light, by David Humphreys. With A Preface and Appendix. New York: Printed for the Holland Club. MDCCCLIX. 35 p. 8°.

PUBLICATION OF THE OWLS

"A Happy New Year!" An offering to the Owls. From Nonpareil Quadrat, X.P.D. January 1, 1867. "Animis opibusque

parati." Owlian motto. Yonkers [N.Y.]: Printed at the office of *The Gazette*, for J. G. P. Holden, exclusively for private circulation. 1867. 24 p. 8°.

PUBLICATION OF THE KING OF CLUBS

Memorables of the Montgomeries. New York: Printed for The King of Clubs. 1867. 4 + 3 + 1 [facsimile titlepage] + 7 p. 8°. 60 copies; and 40 copies on large paper.

CHAPTER VI

THE ZENGER CLUB

1861

IN 1861, proposals were circulated for the publication by The Zenger Club of a series of volumes to be entitled "Materials for History printed from Original Manuscripts," and composed of original papers of great interest to scholars and collectors of works on America. Four parts were to be issued in each year, at a cost to subscribers of five dollars payable in advance; and Mr. Frank Moore * was

* Frank Moore was born in Concord, N. H., December 17, 1828. He is probably best known by his "Rebellion Record," a voluminous chronicle of the War of the Rebellion, 1860–65, of which twelve volumes were published from 1861

named as the editor employed to see the volumes through the press. A considerable number of subscribers was obtained on the proposed terms, and soon the first part appeared — a handsomely printed small quarto of one hundred and fourteen pages, entitled "Correspondence of Henry Laurens of South Carolina," illustrated with a fine portrait of that gentleman. Some months afterwards, a second part of the series and of the "Correspondence of Henry Laurens" was issued from the press, as handsomely printed and containing as many pages as the first; which was followed by another pause in the operations of The Zenger Club, longer even than

to 1871. He was for a time editorial writer on the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. He was a brother of the late Dr. George Henry Moore, the learned bibliographer and administrator first of the New York Historical Society, and then of the Lenox Library.

that which succeeded the issue of the first number. At length, after many months' delay, a single sheet which contained an index also was printed and published, completing the Laurens papers, and apparently terminating the career of The Zenger Club. Naturally considerable dissatisfaction was manifested by those subscribers who had complied with the published terms of the club, but were not favoured with the four parts of the "Materials for History," which they had paid for in advance. It is a matter of regret that the members of the club, of whose names even, except in one instance, the subscribers were wholly ignorant, did not redeem its reputation from the censure to which it was justly exposed, either by a strict and complete performance of its contracts, or by returning to each of the subscribers one half at least of his prepaid subscription.

PUBLICATION OF THE ZENGER CLUB

Materials for History Printed from Original Manuscripts. With Notes and Illustrations. By Frank Moore, author of the "Diary of the American Revolution," etc. First series. [Correspondence of Henry Laurens, of South Carolina.] New York: Printed for The Zenger Club. 1861. 6 + 15 – 240 p. Portrait [of Henry Laurens.] 4°. 250 copies.

CHAPTER VII

THE FRANKLIN CLUB

1864

THE Franklin Club, formed in the early sixties by several Philadelphia book collectors, headed, it was suspected, by Horace Weymess Smith, invited defeat by issuing, in 1864, an unauthorized reprint of Melvin's "Journal of the Expedition to Quebec." The editor and annotator is supposed to have been Charles I. Bushnell. This journal, as already noted, was the property of Mr. John B. Moreau, and was first printed by The Club. The demand for the work had been great, and the value of the copies had therefore risen to a

very high figure. As the reprint by The Franklin Club threatened to depreciate the earlier issue, collectors became incensed at the Philadelphia pirates and gave their publication but slight encouragement, and The Franklin Club suspended operations. Their reprint did not compare in beauty of typography with the edition published by The Club, type and margin being entirely out of proportion. For instance, the "club copies" of The Franklin Club were small quartos 10×12 inches in size, untrimmed. The size of the page, in long primer type, was $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{6}{8}$ inches. This was conscientiously imposed so as to give $3_{1}^{5}{}_{6}$ inches of margin back and front, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches top and bottom. This was until a very recent period considered by fairly good printers as the acme of good bookmaking; and yet over a hundred years ago Sheridan could not refrain from lampooning

such monstrosities as "a beautiful quarto page where a neat rivulet of type shall meander through a meadow of margin."

PUBLICATION OF THE FRANKLIN CLUB

A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, in the Year 1775, under the Command of Colonel Benedict Arnold. By James Melvin, A Private in Captain Dearborn's Company. Philadelphia: The Franklin Club. MDCCCLXIV. 4 + iv + 34 p. 8°. 100 copies; and 20 copies on large paper.

Reprint of The Club's editions.

CHAPTER VIII

THE CLUB OF ODD STICKS

1864

THE Club of Odd Sticks, organized in New York in 1864 by Francis S. Hoffman and a few fellow-enthusiasts, is now about as unknown as were the names of the organizers thirty years ago. This is owing probably to the fact that, instead of following the lead of its predecessors in unearthing and rehabilitating the literature relating to early American history, The Club of Odd Sticks went afield and became the sponsor for a work that almost since the first day of its issue has been ridiculed and belittled by the majority, who seldom study anything,

while it has been appreciated and revered by the few, who have taken the time and pains to mine its rich treasures. The book referred to was a reprint of the first edition of Dibdin's "Bibliomania; or, Book Madness." The "Bibliomania," it is certainly superfluous to state here, is written in dialogues or conversations, the characters introduced being well-known book collectors of the author's acquaintance. So, for instance, Richard Heber was masqueraded as *Atticus;* Sir Walter Scott as *Sir Tristram;* Edmond Malone as *Marcellus*, etc.; while the author himself figured now as *Lysander*, and then as *Rosicrusius.* The great value of the work is in the notes, which abound with anecdotes of books and book collectors, and an account of the rarer articles in their collections, and the prices at which they were sold, extracted from the sale catalogues of the day. This work

in a great degree gave a stimulus to the collecting of early English literature, and to bibliography, on which subjects it will always be consulted as an authority.

PUBLICATION OF THE CLUB OF ODD STICKS

(1) Bibliomania; or, book-madness. By the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, F. S. A. *The First Edition.* Privately reprinted for The Club of Odd Sticks. [New York.] 1864. 4 + 88 p. roy. 8°. 57 copies, 5 copies of which were printed on Whatman paper; 40 extra copies were printed as roy. 4°, 7 copies of which were printed on Whatman drawing-paper.

CHAPTER IX

THE U. Q. CLUB

1864–1865

IN the summer of 1864, three gentlemen, residents respectively of Connecticut and the cities of New York and Brooklyn, (D. Williams Patterson, then of Connecticut, Francis S. Hoffman, of New York, and Henry Reed Stiles, M.D., then librarian of the Long Island Historical Society,) organized a club for the purpose of publishing such works only, "on American history and genealogy, which would otherwise remain in manuscript;" and they immediately entered on their self-imposed task with commendable zeal

and intelligence. After the fashion of The Bradford Club, but far more successfully, they threw the mantle of secrecy over all their movements, and, even at this late day, the outside world is probably as ignorant of the names of those who constituted The U. Q. Club as it is of its work. Its name, U. Q., stands for "Unknown Quantity," referring to the fact that in genealogical researches, as in the higher mathematics, the "puzzlers" are the "unknown quantities." Its plan of publication provided for a "regular club edition [of its issues] of ninety-nine copies octavo, and forty-two copies quarto, except in case of genealogies, when one hundred extra copies may be printed for the use of families." Of these, thirty-three copies of the octavo series were to be sold to subscribers at five dollars each, and thirteen of the quarto at ten dollars each.

In the following year (1865) the first issue of the club's publications appeared, a volume entitled "A Letter of Directions to his Father's Birthplace, by John Holmes, with Notes and a Genealogy by D. Williams Patterson." It was a curious but laborious examination of "The Letter of Directions" referred to, which formed the text of the volume, occupying portions of only four of its pages; this was followed by an elaborate genealogy of the family of Holmes, arranged in an admirable manner, and apparently complete in all its parts. Two indexes of proper names completed the work; and the volume, considered as a whole, may be referred to as an evidence of patient labour on a subject of very limited interest, and as a pattern which may be very usefully imitated in works of more pretentious and wider influence, by those who possess but fail to employ the

opportunity to do justice to their subjects.

During the same year (1865) the second issue of the club's publications — No. 3 on its original list — was published uniform with the first. It bore the title, "John Watson, of Hartford, Conn., and his Descendants. A Genealogy, by Thomas Watson," and formed a neat volume well arranged and complete in all its parts.

No. 2 of The U. Q. Club's original list was a little volume on "Bundling," by Dr. Henry R. Stiles, the accomplished author of "The History of Windsor, Conn.;" but it was never printed by the club, though in 1869 Dr. Stiles himself issued it.

The volumes issued by The U. Q. Club were specimens of handsome bookmaking from the Bradstreet Press; and although they possessed very little interest to the great body of readers, they were important additions

to the then limited list of genealogies, elegant specimens of fine bookmaking, and of untold interest to the Holmeses and Watsons throughout the Union.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. Q. CLUB

(1) A Letter of Directions to his Father's Birthplace, By John Holmes. With Notes and a Genealogy by D. Williams Patterson. New York: Printed for The U. Q. Club, 1865. 76 p. 8°.

(2) John Watson of Hartford, Conn., and his Descendants. A Genealogy, By Thomas Watson. New York: Printed for The U. Q. Club, 1865. 47 p. 8°.

[Extra Volume.] Bundling; its Origin, Progress and Decline in America. By Henry Reed Stiles. Albany, N.Y.: Printed by Joel Munsell [for H. R. Stiles]. 1869. 139 p. 16°. 200 copies.

The copyright of Dr. Stiles's book on "Bundling" afterwards passed into the hands of a so-called Knickerbocker Publishing Company, of Albany, N. Y., that issued an edition which was quickly taken up — of how many copies is not known.

CHAPTER X

THE FAUST CLUB AND THE FURMAN CLUB

1864–1866

IN December, 1864, Messrs. Alden J. Spooner, Thomas W. Field, Thomas Cotrel, and Henry R. Stiles, M.D., all of the city of Brooklyn, N.Y., organized The Faust Club, of which Mr. Field was elected the president, Dr. Stiles the secretary, and Mr. Spooner the treasurer. On "Christmas Eve, 1864," the club issued its circular, proposing to publish a new edition of Furman's "Notes on Brooklyn," a local history of unusual importance but great rarity, to which important additions were to be made

by entirely competent hands. The proposed new edition was to number a hundred copies on small paper, at five dollars, and twenty on large paper, at ten dollars, and it was to be published on the first of February, 1865. The subscription-list was speedily filled; the volume was put to press in the same office in which the original work was printed more than forty years before; and the club congratulated itself and was congratulated by its friends on so auspicious an opening of its career. All this, however, was soon displaced by disappointment and disaster. Instead of completing his work by the first of February, the printer had not finished it on the first of July; and when the volume was delivered it was not nearly equal in beauty of workmanship to the volumes issued by other clubs in the city of New York. Besides, the printer's bill was found to be much greater in

amount than it should have been, even for a superior style of work, and the club was quickly involved in severe and unexpected trouble, which led to its dissolution very soon after. The volume, meanwhile, had been placed in the hands of those who had subscribed for it; and while its literary character was generally admitted to be highly creditable to the club which had issued it, the mechanical execution was as generally condemned, in view of the standard which had been fixed for works of this class by The Bradford Club and other organizations of the day. It was entitled "Notes, Geographical and Historical, relating to the Town of Brooklyn, on Long Island, by Gabriel Furman, with Notes and a Memoir of the Author." Of the one hundred and ninety-three pages which it contained, thirty-four were occupied with the titlepages and a "Prefatory Note" and memoir

of Judge Furman, by Alden J. Spooner, a hundred and twenty with the original text of the "Notes on Brooklyn," twenty-three with an admirable collection of "Illustrative Notes," by Dr. Henry R. Stiles, and fifteen with an elaborate index.

The troubles in The Faust Club ended, as may well be supposed, in the dissolution of the club itself; but a new enterprise was started soon after by Alden J. Spooner, of the city of Brooklyn, under the style of The Furman Club, named in honour of Judge G. Furman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the author of the "Notes on Brooklyn" referred to, and other works of a historical character, who was a distinguished scholar, well posted in history, and exceedingly fond of investigating disputed and unsettled points. The Furman Club, shortly after its formation, issued proposals for a re-

publication of Silas Wood's valuable "Sketch of the First Settlement of the several Towns on Long Island," originally issued in 1824, and reprinted in 1826 and in 1828. The work appeared in the fall of 1865, and formed a volume exactly similar in appearance, except in the size of the paper, to The Faust Club's reprint of Furman's "Notes on Brooklyn." It bore the title of "A Sketch of the First Settlement of the several Towns on Long Island;" and of its two hundred and twenty-eight pages, twenty-one are occupied with the "Memoir," one hundred and eighty-seven with the original work, and the remainder with the "Additions by the Editor," and with the index. Two hundred and fifty copies were printed, of which fifty were in folio. These were christened by William Gowans the "Barn door edition," on account of their extraordinary size.

The Furman Club had in active preparation a series of volumes "illustrative of Brooklyn and the rest of Long Island," as the club modestly put it; "The Autobiography of Francis Guy," the painter of the picture of early Brooklyn, with notes; "Miscellania Furmaniani, or, Notes on Brooklyn;" and "Autobiographies of Alden Spooner and Joseph Sprague," the early printer and first mayor of Brooklyn, with continuation and anecdotes of early Brooklyn. These works unfortunately were never issued.

PUBLICATION OF THE FAUST CLUB

(1) Notes, Geographical and Historical, relating to the Town of Brooklyn, on Long Island, by Gabriel Furman. With Notes, and a Memoir of the Author. Brooklyn: Reprinted for The Faust Club. 1865. xxxiv + 2 (blank) + 116 + 4 + xxxix p. 4°. 100 copies; and 20 copies on large paper.

PUBLICATION OF THE FURMAN CLUB

(1) A Sketch of the First Settlement of the several Towns on Long Island; with their Political Condition, to the end of the American Revolution. By Silas Wood. With a Biographical Memoir and Additions by Alden J. Spooner, and a Portrait and Photographs of Dwellings. Brooklyn: The Furman Club, 1865. xxi + 187 + 20 p. 4° 200 copies; and 50 copies in folio.

CHAPTER XI

THE HAMILTON CLUB

1865–1866

IN 1865, without any previous announcement, there appeared in New York a handsome volume bearing the imprint of The Hamilton Club. Like all other "book clubs" in New York, there were at the time some secrets concerning its organization; and, as in the Bradford, and Zenger, the single member who transacted its business never communicated anything concerning its organization or membership, and neither admitted nor denied anything that was said on those subjects by any curious outsider. It

is now definitely known that the personal strength of this club consisted solely of the founder, Francis S. Hoffman of the Bradstreet Press, who had the support of Henry B. Dawson, the owner of the originals from which the reprints were made.

The first volume of The Hamilton Club series, as said above, appeared in 1865. It was entitled "The Life of Alexander Hamilton, by John Williams (Anthony Pasquin,)" and was issued in both octavo and quarto, on the finest quality of tinted laid paper, with rubricated title, in the best style of modern typography. The character of this work, (which was originally printed in Boston, in 1804,) in which the distinguished subject was presented in a very unpleasant light, attracted considerable attention to the club and its labours; and it was praised or censured by those who discussed its apparent purposes in ac-

cordance with their previous associations or well-settled prejudices.

The second volume of the series, also issued in 1865, was a careful reprint of the pamphlet printed in 1797, entitled, "Observations on Certain Documents contained in Nos. V. & VI. of 'The History of the United States, for the year 1796,' in which the Charge of Speculation against Alexander Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treasury, is Fully refuted. Written by Himself," [Alexander Hamilton.] This is usually known as the "Reynolds Pamphlet," in which Hamilton, according to J. T. Callender, "explains his public conduct at the expense of his private character." The original edition, printed by John Fenno of Philadelphia, was bought up by Hamilton's family and destroyed. It was, however, subsequently reprinted in 1800 by John Lang of New York, and in Philadelphia, also in 1800, with the

imprint of "Pro Bono Publico." This volume was printed in exactly the same style as the preceding issue of the club, but the increased demand led to an enlargement of the edition to twenty-five quartos and fifty octavos.

The third volume of the series, also issued in 1865, was "The Hamiltoniad," by Anthony Pasquin, a careful reprint of the Boston edition of 1804 —entitled "The Hamiltoniad; or An Extinguisher for the Royal Faction of New England. With copious Notes, illustrative, biographical, philosophical, critical, admonitory, and political; being intended as a high-heeled shoe for all limping Republicans," — in which both the memory of Alexander Hamilton and the doings of the party of which he was the acknowledged head were handled with the greatest severity.

In 1866, The Hamilton Club published a reprint of Callender's "Letters

to Alexander Hamilton," the original of which is entitled "Letters to Alexander Hamilton, King of the Feds. Ci-Devant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, Inspector-General of the Standing Armies thereof, Counsellor at law &c. &c. &c. Being intended as a reply to a Scandalous Pamphlet lately published under the sanction as it is presumed, of Mr. Hamilton, and signed with the signature of Junius Philænus. By Tom Callender, Esq. Citizen of the World." This volume seems also to have been its last. Other works of a similar character were announced by the club, but there is no evidence that they were ever published.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE HAMILTON CLUB

(1) The Life of Alexander Hamilton. By John Williams. (Anthony Pasquin.) New York: Printed for The Hamilton Club. 1865. 12 + 60 p. 8°. 40 copies; 4°. 20 copies.

(2) Observations on Certain Documents in "The History of the United States for the Year 1796," by Alexander Hamilton. New York: Printed for The Hamilton Club. 1865. 8 + 157 p. 8°. 50 copies; 4°. 25 copies.

(3) The Hamiltoniad. By John Williams, (Anthony Pasquin.) New York: Printed for The Hamilton Club. 1865. 10 + 122 p. Portrait of Alex. Hamilton. 8°. 40 copies; 4°. 20 copies.

(4) Letters to Alexander Hamilton, King of the Feds. New York: Printed for The Hamilton Club. 1866. 4 + 89 p. 8°. 40 copies; 4°. 20 copies.

CHAPTER XII

THE KNICKERBOCKER CLUB AND THE RIVINGTON CLUB

1865

IN the spring of 1865 measures were taken by two well-known collectors in the city of New York, under the title of The Knickerbocker Club, to issue small editions of the early Dutch works concerning New Netherland. These volumes were to be reprinted in facsimile, with all the peculiar head and tail pieces, initial letters, maps, etc., of the original editions, and each was to be accompanied with a careful translation, historical introduction, and illustrative notes. Fifty copies at most were to be printed of each, and

none of these were to be offered for sale in any case whatever. The first selection was the exceedingly rare little quarto of Plockhoy, entitled "Kort en Klear ontwerp," published in Amsterdam in 1662, which was offered for republication by Samuel L. M. Barlow, of New York; but a temporary delay, occasioned by the gentleman who was engaged in translating it, and a subsequent change in the taste of one of the two gentlemen composing the club, were probably followed by an abandonment of the enterprise.

About the same time (the spring of 1865) a similar organization was perfected under the style of The Rivington Club, the purpose of which was to reproduce in pamphlet form the most noted works of the Loyalists of the American Revolution, especially those which had been ushered into

existence by James Rivington, the Royalist printer, in New York. The same plan was adopted as that which was announced by The Knickerbocker Club — fifty copies only of each of its volumes were to be printed, and none of these were to be sold in any case, either by the club or any of its members. It differed from all other clubs, in this: the *smallest* number of copies were to be issued on the *smallest* paper; and, instead of a fine bold type and the finest of tinted laid paper, as if in contempt of the prevailing custom in such cases, the club ordered its volumes to be printed with the *smallest* type, on paper of a serviceable but *inferior* quality. It was publicly announced in the papers of the day that the club's first issue would be "The Cow Chace," by Major André, carefully reproduced from the original edition, with an elaborate historical introduction and illustrative notes.

No similar work was ever prepared for the press with more patient care than this, whether the text is considered or the introduction and notes. In consequence of what was at the time considered an unfair, as it certainly was an unusual, *parallel* movement on the part of Dr. Franklin B. Hough,* who surreptitiously made an exact copy of The Rivington Club's edition for the Munsell Press, the club sus-

* Dr. Franklin B. Hough was born in Martinsville, N. Y., July 20, 1822. He taught school for several years, and then practised medicine in Somerville, N. Y., from 1848 to 1852. After that he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and did much and good work, especially in preparing books illustrating the early history of New England and New York. He was in later days irreverently dubbed "Index Hough," on account of his proclivity for indexes — the books that he edited being supplied with more pages of index than they contained of text. For a bibliography of Hough's work see "A Bibliography of the writings of Franklin Benjamin Hough, Ph.D., M.D." By John H. Hickcox. Washington, D. C. 16°.

pended its work on "The Cow Chace," although the entire text of the ballad was printed, and a large portion of the introduction was in the hands of the compositors. The sheets of The Rivington Club's edition, so far as printed, were in the keeping of Mr. Francis S. Hoffman for nearly twenty years, when they were destroyed in Joseph Sabin's Nassau Street store by Mr. Hoffman's consent. Mr. Munsell, when informed of Dr. Hough's questionable performance, refused to circulate the work with his imprint. But Dr. Hough was equal to the emergency; he bought the whole edition and distributed it himself as the first issue of the *Rivington Series*. Dr. Hough's course in this matter caused considerable regret, because The Rivington Club promised to make considerable important additions to the literature of Revolutionary history. It had in preparation, besides the

"Cow Chace," a new "Washingtoniana by the Loyalists of the Revolutionary era," and some similar works, that were abandoned because of the unhappy experience with the first publication.

RIVINGTON SERIES

(1) The Cow Chace: a poem in three cantos. By Major John André, Adjutant-General to the British Army in New York, in 1780. With preface and introduction by Franklin B. Hough. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell, 1866. 98 p. Sm. 4°. (Rivington Series.) 130 copies.

(2) The Siege of Savannah by the combined American and French Forces under the Command of Gen. Lincoln and the Count d'Estaing, in the autumn of 1779. [With preface and introduction by Franklin B. Hough.] Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell, 1866. 187 p. Portrait. Sm. 4°. (Rivington Series.) 130 copies.

From contemporary newspapers, etc.

(3) The Siege of Charleston by the British fleet and army under the Command of Admiral Arbuthnot and Sir Henry Clin-

ton, which terminated with the Surrender of that Place on the 12th of May, 1780. [With Preface and Introduction by Franklin B. Hough.] Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell, 1867. 224 p. 2 Plates. Sm. 4°. (Rivington Series.) 130 copies.

From contemporary newspapers, etc.

For notice of this series, see *Historical Magazine*, May, 1867.

CHAPTER XIII

THE NARRAGANSETT CLUB

1865–1874

OF the organization of The Narragansett Club, little has hitherto been definitely known, notwithstanding the fact that under its patronage were issued the most scholarly, as well as the most handsomely-printed books, that have been produced in this country, not even excepting the more ambitious efforts of some of its successors. Indeed, so well did the members preserve their *incognito* that only one of their number was known to the subscribers, and the definite relation to the club of even this one member was only guessed at. This

person was George Taylor Paine, of Providence, R. I., at one time Secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society, who organized The Narragansett Club in 1865.

"Having been the recipient of many favors from the Bradford and other contemporary book clubs," to quote Mr. Paine's own words, "I wished to pay my debts; and knowing that I could not pay them in money, I conceived the idea of reprinting the various scarce and rare volumes of Roger Williams's publications. I therefore invited certain friends to join with me as members of the club, giving them the benefits, and they agreeing to share with me in defraying whatever losses might arise from an insufficiency of subscribers to pay the cost of the publications." These gentlemen were Hon. John Russell Bartlett, then Secretary of State of Rhode Island; Robert B. Chambers, George B. Calder,

John J. Meader, Albert V. Jenckes, and Desmond Fitz Gerald, Deputy Secretary of State of Rhode Island. Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Fitz Gerald held intimate personal relations with John Carter Brown, and the club from its inception had the free use of all the rare volumes of Americana in Mr. Brown's library, and, through the same connection, the use also of the rare volumes in the various libraries in the United States. The club thus had the advantage of comparing the copies of the books they intended to reprint with those held by the different libraries, and of noticing any variations that existed.

In 1866 The Narragansett Club issued its first volume, containing a "Biographical Introduction to the Writings of Roger Williams," by Dr. Reuben Aldridge Guild, at that time librarian of Brown University; a "Key into the Language of America," edited

by the Hon. James Hammond Trumbull; and a "Letter of John Cotton," and "Mr. Cotton's Letter Answered," also edited by Dr. Reuben A. Guild. Of this volume and the two succeeding ones the club printed two editions. The "subscribers' edition" was in small quarto (7 × 9 inches), the only size sold by the club. The "club copies" were on large paper ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches), were all numbered, and bore the autograph of each editor. Each member was entitled to five copies, which he was permitted to give away or exchange for other club books. The editors were paid for their labour by five "club copies." To the credit of the editors be it said that to their excellent work and enthusiasm is largely due the success which the club enjoyed.

The second volume of the club was published in 1867, and contained "John Cotton's Reply to Roger Wil-

liams," edited by Rev. J. Lewis Diman, and "Queries of Highest Consideration," edited by Dr. Reuben A. Guild. Later in the same year the third volume was published, containing "The Bloudy Tenent of Persecution," edited by the Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Caldwell. This volume, though containing but one contribution, was the largest published by the club.

After the issue of the third volume the club lost one of its most enthusiastic members in Mr. Fitz Gerald, who about this time removed from the State, and was too much engrossed in other matters to give attention to a "hobby." So it was that the club put out nothing until 1870, when its fourth volume was published. This contained "The Bloody Tenent Yet more Bloody," prepared by the editor of the third volume — Rev. Dr. S. L. Caldwell.

At the end of 1870, The Narragansett

Club practically disbanded, the members having found the pastime of publishing too expensive. Mr. Paine, however, remained loyal to his offspring, and in 1872 issued the fifth volume of the series, containing "George Fox Digged Out of his Burrowes," edited by the Rev. J. L. Diman. There were before this reprint but five copies of the original of which any trace could be found in America, each valued highly by its owner; nevertheless, so great was the confidence in the integrity of the founder of The Narragansett Club that the five copies were actually in his possession during the time that his reprint was being prepared. To such an extent had the interest in privately-printed books fallen off at this time that Mr. Paine ventured to print only one hundred and thirty subscribers' copies, and twenty-nine "club copies" of this exceedingly rare work.

In 1874, Mr. Paine issued the sixth, and what proved to be the last, volume of The Narragansett Club series. This contained the "Letters of Roger Williams, 1632–1682," edited by the Hon. John Russell Bartlett.

Mr. Paine was planning to issue three other tracts by Roger Williams, and an index to all the volumes. He has, however, become satisfied that it would be unwise to do so, as the demand seems to be too insufficient to warrant the risk of printing them.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NARRAGANSETT CLUB

(1) Biographical Introduction to the Writings of Roger Williams. By Reuben Aldridge Guild. [LL.D.] A Key into the Language of America. Edited by James Hammond Trumbull. [LL.D.] Letter of John Cotton, and Roger Williams's Reply. Edited by Reuben Aldridge Guild. [LL.D.] Providence, R.I., The Narragansett Club. MDCCCLXVI.

vi + 2 + 60 + 16 + 219 + 3 + 112 p. 4°.
50 club copies; 200 subscribers' copies.

The editors' names, in all of the books published by The Narragansett Club, were written in autograph on the titlepages instead of being printed.

(2) Master John Cotton's Answer to Master Roger Williams. Edited by Rev. J. Lewis Diman. Queries of Highest Consideration. Edited by Reuben Aldridge Guild, [LL.D.] Providence, R. I., The Narragansett Club. MDCCCLXVII. 8 + 240 + 36 p. 4°. 50 club copies; 200 subscribers' copies.

(3) The Bloudy Tenent of Persecution. Edited by [Rev.] Samuel L. Caldwell, [LL.D.] Providence, R. I., The Narragansett Club, MDCCCLXVII. 4 + xiv + 425 p. 4°. 50 club copies; 200 subscribers' copies.

(4) The Bloody Tenent yet more Bloody. Edited by [Rev.] Samuel L. Caldwell, [LL.D.] Providence, R. I., The Narragansett Club, MDCCCLXX. 4 + ix + 547 + 1 p. 4°. 25 club copies; 170 subscribers' copies.

(5) George Fox Digg'd out of his Burrowes. Edited by Rev. J. Lewis Diman. Providence, R. I., The Narragansett Club.

MDCCCLXXII. 6 + lviii + 10 + 503 p. 4°. 29 club copies; 130 subscribers' copies.

(6) Letters of Roger Williams. 1632 to 1682. Now first collected. Edited by John Russell Bartlett. Providence, R.I., The Narragansett Club. MDCCCLXXIV. xviii + 2 + 420 p. 4°. 25 club copies; 160 subscribers' copies.

CHAPTER XIV

THE WASHINGTON CLUB

1865–1868

THE Washington Club, of which Francis S. Hoffman and Dr. Franklin B. Hough were supposed to have been the leading spirits, in 1865 issued a facsimile reprint of "A Poetical Epistle to his Excellency George Washington . . . from an inhabitant of the State of Maryland." This was originally printed in Annapolis in 1779. It was reprinted in London in 1780 "for the charitable purpose of raising a few guineas to relieve in a small measure the distress of some hundreds of American prisoners now suffering confinement in the

gaols of England." It was from a copy of the London reprint that the Washington Club edition was reproduced.

The second volume, issued by the Washington Club in 1868, bore on the fly leaf the legend "Washington Club Publications No. Two." The volume was entitled "Hymns and Odes composed on the Death of General George Washington," and was reproduced from a copy of the original, printed at the *United States Oracle* office in Portsmouth, N. H., by Charles Pierce, in January, 1800. The work had become exceedingly scarce notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Pierce had sold them at the Columbian Bookstore "by Groce [and] dozen" as well as singly, and had made "generous contributions to societies." The reprint contained a portrait of Washington, in full regimentals, engraved by H. B. Hall in 1865, after the painting by Peale done

in 1778. This seems to have been the last book issued under the patronage of the club, although several others are attributed to it, but on doubtful authority.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WASHINGTON CLUB

(1) A Poetical Epistle to his Excellency George Washington, Esq., Commander in chief of the Armies of the United States of America, from An Inhabitant of the State of Maryland. To which is annexed a Short Sketch of George Washington's Life and Character. Annapolis, Printed, 1779. London: Reprinted for C. Dilly. MDCCLXXX. N. Y.: Reproduced by Francis S. Hoffman [for The Washington Club.] 1865. 24 p. 8°. 50 copies; and 25 copies on large paper.

(2) Hymns and Odes on the Death of George Washington New York [The Washington Club.] 1868. 6 + 16 p. Portrait. Small 4°. 12 copies on Whatman paper.

The following is the title of the original work from which the above was reprinted: Hymns and Odes composed on the Death of General George Washington:

Adapted to the 22d Day of February, and Dedicated to those who please to sing them. ☞ Religious and social assemblies cannot fail of being pleased with these Various Tributes of affection to the Father and Friend of his Country. They may select whatever suits them best, and mourn the Man of the Age in sublimest strains. These are the united Offerings of Piety, Patriotism, and Genius at the shrine of Washington. ☞ Many of them are pure originals, never published before. *Portsmouth*, (*N. H.*) *January*, 1800. Printed at the United States' Oracle Office by Charles Pierce, sold by him at the Columbian Bookstore, by Groce, dozen, or single.

CHAPTER XV

THE AGATHYNIAN CLUB

1866–1868

IN 1866 The Agathynian Club was formed in New York by Dr. William A. Hammond, now the proprietor of Hammond's Sanitarium of Washington, D. C., F. S. Hoffman, and "Abe" Simpson, superintendent of the Bradstreet Press, and later one of the firm of Moorhead, Simpson & Bond, proprietors of the "Agathynian Press," to issue original publications, and reprints of rare, curious, and old American, English, French, and Latin books. One of its main objects, too, was "to stimulate the development of the typographical art in this country

to its utmost perfection." This object was no doubt in a measure accomplished, for the publications of The Agathynian Club were patterns of bookmaking, remarkable for even spacing of the type, true imposition of the page, exact register, and careful impression in printing, and firm and well-made paper. In 1867 the club issued its first book, "Advice to the Officers of the British Army," an exact reprint of the sixth London edition of 1783, with introduction and notes by Dr. William A. Hammond. The authorship of this curious book has been attributed to Capt. Williamson, and to Lord Townshend, but it was probably written by Capt. Francis Grose, the well-known facetious friend of Robert Burns. As a clever piece of satire, in imitation of Swift's "Advice to Servants," it has probably never been equalled. The precepts it contains are fully as applicable to

armies of the present day as they were to the British army of a century ago. A satirical woodcut, supposed to represent Sir Henry Clinton, General Burgoyne, Lord Cornwallis, and others, was reproduced in facsimile of the original. Of the copies printed, twenty were reserved for the members; the remaining copies were sold to subscribers at $5 a copy in paper and $6 in cloth. The Bradstreet Press — the De Vinne of its day — acted as agents of the club.

The second volume published, in 1868, by The Agathynian Club was a reprint of John Langley's translation of Polydori Vergilii "De Rervm Inventoribvs," a work which contains curious information on the origin of the arts, sciences, mysteries, rites, orders, and ceremonies, both ecclesiastical and civil. Dr. Hammond prefixed an account of the author and his works to the translation.

In 1867 The Agathynian Club was busy preparing for the press a reprint of the very rare and valuable old English translation of the "Proverbs of Erasmus," by Richard Taverner, printed in London, in 1550, by William Middilton. But a few copies of the original book are known to exist, and its pungent, witty, and curious proverbs make it a desideratum for every bibliophile. The text was carefully edited by George P. Philes, the scholarly editor and publisher of *The Philobiblion*, at that time a well-known dealer in rare books in New York City. Mr. Philes also prepared for this edition a biographical notice of Erasmus, and a bibliographical account of the various editions of the "Adagia" from 1500 to 1703. It was printed in black letter, and was as perfect a copy of the original as could be produced. The book had actually passed through the press and

lay folded in the bindery, waiting to be issued as the second volume of The Agathynian Club. There every fragment of the whole one hundred and fifty copies was destroyed in the fire that consumed the Bradstreet book-bindery. The fate of this book sealed that of the club also,* and its founder devoted himself thenceforth to the "curing of the diseases of the nervous system." The names of the members as well as the meaning of the name of the club were long a

* It seems that two of the members of the club left the third in the lurch and issued surreptitiously what now passes as the second volume of The Agathynian Club — the Vergil. The whole of the Erasmus also does not seem to have perished. Mr. Hoffman secured some copies — how many it is not known. He evidently kept the matter secret, as neither Dr. Hammond nor Mr. Philes were aware of the fact. It was only by chance that I learned that Mr. Hoffman gave a copy to the foreman of the bindery, saying that the work would "probably never see daylight anyhow."

mystery to book collectors. The former became known some time since. The latter, however, promises to remain a mystery to the end, as even its inventor confesses himself ignorant of its meaning and significance.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AGATHYNIAN CLUB

(1) Advice to the Officers of the British Army: With the Addition of some Hints to the Drummer and Private Soldier. A Facsimile reprint of the 6th London Edition [1783]. With Introduction and Notes [by William A. Hammond, M.D.] New York: The Agathynian Club, 1867. 161 p. 8°. 120 copies; and 3 copies on thin (Japanese) paper.

(2) Polydori Vergilii De Rervm Inventoribvs. Translated into English by John Langley. With an account of the author and his works by William A. Hammond, M.D. New York: The Agathynian Club, 1868. xvi + 242 + xvii p. 8°. 120 copies; and 3 copies on thin (Japanese) paper.

The following is a transcript of the titlepage, and a description of the edition of the "Proverbes" printed by The Agathynian Club, which was destroyed by fire in the Bradstreet bindery:

PRO– | VERBES OR | ADAGIES | **Gathered out of the Chi | liades of Erasmus by |Rycharde Tauerner. | With new addicions | as well of Latyn Pro- | verbes as of Englishe. | Anno. M.D.L.** | Cum priuilegio ad im-primendum solum.

The title is set within an ornamental border. On the verso of the titlepage is a prologue of 21 lines by the translator. The titlepage is followed by the "Proverbes," printed in black letter, beginning with fol. ii. and ending with fol. lxxv. The "Proverbes" are followed by the additional proverbs, printed in roman type, beginning with fol. lxxvi and ending with lxxix. At the end is a leaf of errata, 10 lines, also in roman type. On the verso of this is a woodcut, 2 × 3 inches, representing a tree bearing fruit, on one side of which is the figure of a half-concealed man, and on the other that of a half-concealed woman. Between them is a shield, underneath which is a scroll bearing the device of the printer of the original: WYLLY | AM | MYDDYLTON. The text is printed on one side only of the leaf, so that the book consists actually of 160 pages. The size of the leaf is 6¾ × 9½ inches, untrimmed. The book as described above is simply a reprint of the edition of 1550, as edited by Mr. Philes. None of the biographical and bibliographical matter prepared by the editor for the volume, part of which was printed, seems to have survived.

CHAPTER XVI

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY

1869–1870

THE Franklin Society, the earliest Western book club, was formed in Chicago in 1869 for mutual improvement and social enjoyment. Its members were chiefly printers, though others connected with cognate trades were admitted from time to time. It was housed at 168 South Clark Street, (second floor,) and its officers were, L. B. Jameson, President; John M. Farquhar and M. S. P. Bond, Vice-Presidents; John Conahan, Sylvanus W. Fallis, and Henry R. Boss, Secretaries; A. P. Luse, Treasurer; and A. B. Case, Librarian. The managers were James W. Sheahan, Frank F.

Browne, Thomas Luke McIntosh, Isaac W. Henderson, V. B. Truax, and M. A. Woodberry. The society in its prime numbered one life member, 103 active, and seven corresponding members. It had a large and valuable collection of works on printing and bookmaking in general, part of which, when the club disbanded, was presented to the Chicago Historical Society, and the remainder to the Chicago Typothetæ.

In 1869 the Franklin Society issued "The Printer: What He Might Be." This was a paper read before the society October 27, 1869, by James W. Sheahan. The essay was a practical talk from a practical man, written in terse Anglo-Saxon, and therefore also a unique sample of what may be said in our mother tongue.

The second publication was "Early Newspapers in Illinois," a paper read before the society by Henry R. Boss, January 20, 1870. Mr. Boss (now sec-

retary of the Ben Franklin Company, and one of the editors of *The National Printer-Journalist*, of Chicago,) covers the ground from 1814 or 1815 — when *The Illinois Intelligencer*, the first newspaper, was issued in what is now the State of Illinois — till the year 1866. The material is grouped under counties, and, though unavoidably fragmentary, is exceedingly interesting, especially that relating to *The Illinois Intelligencer*, to *The Edwardsville Spectator*, and to the founding of the first printing-office in the State. The contents of this volume, with additions, were subsequently reprinted in *The Printing Press*.

The books were printed in what was considered "elegant style;" that is, a small page of type in the middle of a large sheet of paper. The paper, however, was good, the type readable, and the impression even. After the issue of the second, and, as it proved, the

last book, the society began the issue of a quarterly, afterwards a bi-monthly, periodical entitled *The Printing Press*, in which were printed miscellanea of general interest to printers and literary workers. Seven numbers only were issued. The fires of 1871 and 1874 interfered seriously with all but bread-winning occupations, and so the society gradually dwindled to zero, and its properties were scattered.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

(1) The Printer: What He Might Be. Read before The Franklin Society of the City of Chicago, October 27, 1869, by James W. Sheahan. Chicago: Published by The Franklin Society. 1869. 20 p. 4to.

(2) Early Newspapers in Illinois. Read before The Franklin Society of the City of Chicago, by Henry R. Boss, January 20, 1870. Chicago: Published by The Franklin Society. 1870. 48 p. 4to.

(3) *The Printing Press.* [Edited by Henry R. Boss.] Chicago: Published by The Franklin Society. 1870–71. 7 numbers. 8°.

CHAPTER XVII

CURIOSITIES OF CLUB PUBLICATION

The Bladensburg Series and The Analectic Series

THE passion for "club" publications about this time, (roughly speaking, from 1863 to 1870,) had passed from a dignified mania to very idiocy. No venture was so absurd, no price was so extravagant, that it failed to find shoals of gudgeons eager to swallow the bait. There were, for instance, many so-called collectors not only ready to subscribe large sums for proposed "privately-printed" books, but also willing to pay an additional bonus, in some cases as high as $50, for admission to the "inner circle"

of subscribers. This vanity naturally found many means for gratifying itself, and the result was a flood of such publications until the panic years of the seventies, when many of the victims met with financial disaster, and the golden age of such books was over. It was not until six years later that the revival of "club publication" set in, which has since been carried forward in a dignified and rational manner.

It is not my province to notice these publications even by mere titles; but I cannot resist the temptation in this place to mention as a curiosity of so-called "club publications" the hoax known as *The Bladensburg Series.* This series, consisting of two issues, was projected by a well-known bookman, whose name must even at this late day remain secret. By adroit advance announcement of his proposed publications the expectations of

collectors were raised to fever heat. But no one was ever able to obtain a copy, until years after in auction rooms, because, of the seventy-five copies printed of each volume, none were ever sold; a few were kept by the publisher of the series, the remainder were presented by him to his most intimate friends. Up to the present time but few copies have been sold at auction except those owned by William Menzies and John Allan.

The first number of *The Bladensburg Series*, issued in 1865, was a reprint of a parody in imitation of "John Gilpin," entitled, "The Bladensburg Races." The text was a satirical poem on Madison and his administration, and was written about two years after the capture of Washington City, August 24, 1814. It was originally printed in 1816, with the imprint, "Printed for the Purchaser."

The battle of Bladensburg, (a village of Prince George's County, Maryland, situated on the eastern branch of the Potomac, about six miles northeast of Washington,) it may be remembered, was fought on the afternoon, between one and four o'clock, of August 24, 1814. The American troops, consisting of about five thousand hastily-gathered militia and raw volunteers, with less than one thousand regular troops and sailors and marines, under the command of General W. H. Winder, were pitted against four thousand veterans of Wellington's army, under General Ross. The loss on the part of the English was severe, since, out of two thirds of the army which was engaged, upwards of five hundred were killed and wounded; and what rendered it doubly severe was, that among these were numbered several officers of high rank and distinction. On the side of the Americans the slaughter was

not so great. Being in possession of a strong position they were of course less exposed in defending than the others were in storming it; and had they conducted themselves with coolness and resolution, it is not conceivable how the battle could have been won by the English. But the fact is that, with the exception of a small party of sailors from the gunboats, under the command of Commodore Barney, no troops could have behaved worse than the American army did on this occasion.* The incidents of the disgraceful rout that ensued are described in "The Bladensburg Races" with biting sarcasm. The volume was printed by Joel Munsell.

The second number of *The Bladensburg Series* was entitled "A Colored Man's Reminiscences of James Madi-

* "Campaign of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans, 1814–15." By George Robert Gleig. London, 1821. 8°. Chapter ix.

son, by Paul Jennings," and bore the imprint, " Brooklyn, George C. Beadle, 1865." Paul Jennings was born on President Madison's estate, in Montpelier, Va., in 1799. His reputed father was Benjamin Jennings, an English trader; his mother, a slave of Mr. Madison and the grand-daughter of an Indian. Paul was Madison's " body servant" till Madison's death, after which Daniel Webster purchased his freedom from Madison's widow. Paul Jennings was quite intelligent, and for a number of years was engaged in one of the government offices in Washington, during which time he was induced to write his reminiscences, which are most interesting.

Another curiosity of club publications is *The Analectic Press Series.* The publications in this series are interesting, first, because they were printed under the direction of boys — worthy scions, the one of one of the

founders of The Bradford Club, the other of a well-known collector; and, in the second place, because most of them were edited by Evert A. Duyckinck shortly before his death, and represent his last literary work.

In 1872 Master Charles Louis Moreau, the son of C. C. Moreau, and nephew of John B. Moreau, the founders of The Bradford Club, induced his uncle to prepare for him a book that he might print on his amateur press for distribution among his friends. The result was a "Calendar of American Chronology illustrated by quotations from Shakespeare [edited by John B. Moreau]." The work, an octavo, extended to sixty-three pages, and was printed on one side of the sheet only. Sixty copies were printed. Two extra copies were printed as quarto for Mr. C. C. Moreau, which he has inlaid and extended with a rich collection of prints relating to New

York. The mechanical appearance of this volume and of its successors would have done credit to a printing-office of greater pretensions. The paper was of the best quality, the composition good, and the impression even. In 1880 and 1881, Master Moreau reprinted this collection under the title of "Events in New York City, with Illustrations from Shakespeare by a New Yorker." The reprint was printed on both sides of the paper, and formed a neat sixteenmo volume.

The second publication, issued in 1873, was "A Collection of Engravings, by Alexander Anderson, M. D.,* executed on wood after his ninetieth

* For an account of this pioneer of wood engraving in America, see "Life and Works of Alexander Anderson, M. D., the first American wood-engraver." By Frederick M. Burr. New York: Published by Burr Bros. 1893. 210 p. Portrait and illustrations. 8°.

Year, [with an introduction by Evert A. Duyckinck.]" The volume contained eighty pages of text and 150 illustrations.

The third volume, printed in the same year, (1873,) was entitled "Illustrations of Mother Goose's Melodies, Designed and engraved on wood by Alexander Anderson, M. D., with an introductory notice by Evert A. Duyckinck." It made a volume of thirty-six pages, of which fifty copies were printed as octavo and ten copies as quarto.

The fourth and last volume, also issued in 1873, contained "Poems hitherto uncollected by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D.," with a preface by Evert A. Duyckinck. There were twenty-seven pages and an india proof portrait of the author, a famous clergyman in his day. Of this sixty copies were printed as octavo and ten copies as quarto.

To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of his father's old friend and neighbour, Mr. Henry T. Drowne, a well-known patron of art and literature, Master Moreau, assisted by Mr. Drowne's son, Henry Russell, in 1872 printed an "Extra No." of *The Analectic Series*. It was entitled, "Journal of a Cruise in the Fall of 1780 in the Private Sloop of War, *Hope*. By Solomon Drowne, M. D., of Providence, R. I. With notes by [his grandson] Henry T. Drowne." The volume contained twenty-seven pages and a portrait of Master Moreau.

Only one set of this series has thus far been sold — that in the Menzies collection. The remainder, which are in the collections of old friends of Mr. Moreau, will probably remain in hiding for many years to come.

THE BLADENSBURG SERIES

(1) The Bladensburg Races. Written shortly after the Capture of Washington City, August 24, 1814. Probably it is not generally known, that the flight of MAHOMET, the flight of JOHN GILPIN, and the flight of Bladensburg, all occurred on the *twenty-fourth of August*. Printed for the Purchaser. 1816. [Reprinted, 1865.] 16 p. 4to. 75 copies.

(2) A Colored Man's Reminiscences of James Madison By Paul Jennings. Brooklyn: George C. Beadle, 1865. 21 p. 4to. 75 copies.

THE ANALECTIC PRESS SERIES

(1) Calendar of American Chronology illustrated by quotations from Shakespeare. [Compiled by John B. Moreau.] Privately printed by Charles L. Moreau New York 1872. 3 + 60 leaves. 8vo. 60 copies; and 2 copies on large paper.

Reprinted as "Events in the History of New York City with Illustrations from Shakespeare by a New Yorker 'No day without a deed to crown it' [Compiled by John B. Moreau] Privately printed by Charles L. Moreau New York 1880" [and 1881.] 100 p. 16°. 60 copies of each issue.

(2) A Collection of engravings by Alexander Anderson, M. D., executed on wood after his ninetieth year. [With an Introduction by Evert A. Duyckinck.] Privately printed by Charles L. Moreau New York 1873. 8 + 12 p. + 150 illustrations. 8°. 50 copies; and 2 copies on coloured paper.

(3) Illustrations of Mother Goose's Melodies Designed and engraved on wood by Alexander Anderson, M. D., with an introductory notice by Evert A. Duyckinck. Privately printed by Charles L. Moreau New York 1873. 10 + 36 p. Illustrations. 8°. 50 copies; and 10 copies on large paper.

(4) Poems hitherto uncollected by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D. [With a preface by Evert A. Duyckinck.] Privately printed by Charles L. Moreau New York 1873. 27 p. Portrait of Dr. Hawks. 8°. 60 copies; and 10 copies on large paper

In Menzies' Catalogue the number of copies printed of 3 and 4 is said to be "only 10." Mr. Menzies probably had in mind the large copies only.

[Extra No.] Journal of a Cruise in the Fall of 1780 in the Private Sloop of War, *Hope*. By Solomon Drowne, M. D., of Provi-

dence, R. I. With Notes by Henry T. Drowne. Privately printed by Charles L. Moreau New York 1872. 27 p. Portrait of C. L. Moreau. 25 copies.

For notice of *The Analectic Series* see "The Catalogue of the Books and Manuscripts forming the Private Library of William Menzies." New York, 1875. p. 11.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE HISTORICAL PRINTING CLUB

1876–

FOR excellent work, and for the number of books published, The Historical Printing Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., easily takes a place in the front rank of modern book clubs. Originating in a desire to put into print certain historical and bibliographical material which no publisher could be induced to publish at his own risk, its first publications were merely "privately printed." But so many requests for copies reached the originators of this club that it was decided to assume a club name for imprint, and to put a

price on the publications. The club thus formed consisted of Gordon L. Ford, for years the publisher of the New York *Tribune*, (a well-known book collector, and the proprietor of one of the most important private collections of Americana in the United States,) and of his sons, Worthington Chauncey Ford, at present associated with the statistical bureau of the Treasury Department in Washington, and Paul Leicester Ford — both well and favourably known for their many conscientious labours in the field of American history.

On the death of the father the sons continued the work. They hope in time to develop the club on a tolerably broad basis so far as the printing of historical material gathered by themselves and others is concerned. As it is, the club has already published upwards of sixty books and pamphlets, comprising a fairly complete history

of the early struggles of the United States.

The historical publications of the club are issues of unprinted data exclusively, and reprints of exceedingly scarce or practically unobtainable printed matter relating to the early political or military history of the United States. In this class we may briefly consider the pamphlet entitled, "Groton Heights and New London, 1781," made up of two contemporary letters never before printed, in which Benedict Arnold's attack on New London and Groton, the burning of the town, and capture of Fort Griswold are described by Zabdiel Rogers, the commander of the first regiment to come to the assistance of the garrison, and Thomas Mumford, a leading merchant of New London. In connection with this, the thin quarto entitled, "New London: Pettypaug Point," may be mentioned, though it treats of a

later period — 1812. The defences of New London during that war are described in detail and are illustrated by a reproduction of a rare map of the district, published *circa* 1812–1814. The English and American squadrons are located, and some crisp remarks on the behaviour of the militia of the "priest-ridden State" at Pettypaug, or Pettipaug, are added. In 1788 Noah Webster, while engaged in writing a history of the American Revolution, wrote to Washington, asking for the secret history of the Yorktown campaign. Washington replied in a most valuable and interesting letter, which, together with Webster's letter of inquiry, were first printed by the club, in 1881, in the pamphlet entitled, "1781, York Town," etc.

In printing the "Report of a Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council on the Trade of Great Britain with the United States, 1791," the club con-

ferred a favour of no small importance upon the historian and the political economist. This able report was for some reason almost at once suppressed, and, until reprinted by The Historical Printing Club, was unknown except to a few antiquarians. The report carefully investigates and describes the nature and extent of the commerce between Great Britain, her colonies, and the United States. It gives also, in appendixes, the examinations and testimony of the merchants of the principal cities of England on this subject, tables of the American trade from 1772 to 1789, and the text of the different drafts of Pitt's "Trade bill," of 1783. This bill, but for the conversion of its author by Sheffield's work on American Commerce, would have admitted America to the benefits of English commerce on terms of equality with English subjects, and thus would have prevented the subsequent com-

mercial disputes which eventually involved us in the War of 1812, and perhaps were the beginning of the antagonistic commercial policies of to-day.

Another valuable service rendered to the historian and political economist is the issue in one volume of the "Essays on the Constitution of the United States, published during its discussion by the people, 1787–1788." From an examination of over forty files of newspapers and many thousand separate issues scattered in various public and private libraries from Boston, Mass., to Charleston, S. C., the editor, Mr. Paul L. Ford, was enabled to make up this volume, and from various other sources he obtained the name of the writer of each essay. The collection throws much new light upon the proceedings in the Federal Convention, of which so large a part is still veiled in mystery. Personal motives and state inter-

ests are mercilessly laid bare, furnishing clues to both the support of and opposition to the Constitution. The material is fully annotated by the editor, who also adds a bibliography of the subject.

An interesting reprint published by the club is the "Notes on the State of Virginia," by Thomas Jefferson, which is from the first and very rare edition of 1784, and contains the suppressed leaves as well as the substituted leaves printed in 1786. The changes and additional material printed in the editions of 1787 and 1853, and in the "Appendix" of 1800 are also included, together with all the illustrations in the various editions, the most noteworthy being the folio map prepared by Jefferson for the edition of 1786, which is now rarely to be found, even in that edition, and reproductions of two of Jefferson's autographic inscriptions in copies of the first edition.

In the introduction, the history of the preparation of the book is given, with a bibliography of the various editions. This edition is the only one ever printed with an index.

Among the other original historical material thus far published by The Historical Printing Club may be mentioned the "Orderly Book of the Maryland Loyalists' Regiment, June 18, 1778, to October 12, 1778." The orderly book begins with the evacuation of Philadelphia, and covers the march across New Jersey, and the foraging tour and cantonment on Long Island. For the period to July 5 the General orders of Howe have been printed in the "Kemble Papers;" but there are differences in the text even in these, and this volume includes the Brigade and Regimental orders as well, which were of course not included in General orders. For the remainder of the period this orderly book, which was

kept by Caleb Jones, once sheriff of Somerset County, Maryland, fills a gap which existed before its publication. The book also has a value to the genealogist and to the historian of Maryland, who has thus far barely mentioned this regiment. Another work, "Letters of William Lee," comprises upwards of three hundred letters which, with a very few exceptions, were printed in these volumes for the first time from the original manuscripts or letter-books. The prominent positions occupied by Lee under the Continental Congress during the American Revolution make these letters, for the most part written to his brothers in full and free confidence, of great value historically. Lee, it will be remembered, was successively secret agent in London, commercial agent in France, and minister to the courts of Vienna and Berlin. He was the only American who had been sheriff and

alderman in London, while his mercantile career was also of no ordinary interest. In these letters the growth of the enmity of the Lees and Izard to Deane and Franklin is fully shown, and its bitterness and persistency proved; while at the same time the letters are full of details of the situation of affairs in Europe, told as they had never before been told.

In "Who was the Mother of Franklin's Son?" Mr. Paul L. Ford makes an investigation into the maternity of William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey, etc., illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. Edward Quincey declared this question to be the "one mystery of Franklin's life." Mr. Sparks "looked it up in vain." Alexander Dallas Bache considered it "past finding out." Professor McMaster states that "it is not known," and John T. Morse says, "No record or tradition remains." Mr. Ford, however, has suc-

ceeded in bringing forward facts that have been overlooked by other publicists and historians, and answers, partly at least, the surmises as to who the mother may have been. The pamphlet by Frances Sargent Osgood, "Lines to Mr. Dodson, engraver of the plate of Female contributors to *Graham's Magazine*," is noteworthy because it contains an impression from the original plate, by Dodson's burin, on which the females were martyred, and against which Mrs. Osgood raised her satirical protest.

Valuable as the work mentioned above may be, and creditably as it has been done, the club is still more to be congratulated on its bibliographical work. In this respect its labours have been unique; and inasmuch as its work has been carefully and well done, the praise already accorded in the introduction of this chapter may be reiterated here. The "Catalogue

of Books by Noah Webster," is the first attempt made to rescue from oblivion the many anonymous contributions by the eminent lexicographer to the newspapers and magazines of the period. These dealt with slavery, commerce, banks, politics, medicine, natural science, genealogy, American history, and other subjects. In the "Bibliotheca Chaunciana," Mr. Paul L. Ford, who, with one or two exceptions, has compiled all the bibliographies published by the club, has made an attempt to catalogue the writings of Charles Chauncy, as well as the works written to oppose or controvert Chauncy, one of the leading New England divines of the last century, who took a leading part in the Whitefieldian, paper money, "American Bishops," and other controversies of his time. The "Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana" contains upwards of 300 "lined" titles of various editions of

publications relating to Alexander Hamilton; all his own writings, including his Treasury Reports and circulars; his joint writings with others, such as "The Federalist," and others, the lives, sketches, replies, attacks on, etc., with the libraries in which they may be found, and notes concerning the rarity, history, origin, and such other facts as may add to the interest of each work. The "Burr Bibliography," compiled by Hamilton B. Tompkins, gives complete titles of about 120 books referring to Aaron Burr, with list of the libraries where many of the books may be consulted. In the "Press of North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century," by Stephen B. Weeks, will be found an interesting contribution to the early history of printing in this country, as well as to the history of its early publicists. From Mason and Dixon's line southward the incunabula and early writers of the colo-

nies are to-day practically unknown. In Thomas's "History of Printing" an attempt was made to trace the extension and growth of the Southern press; but a New England author worked at too great a disadvantage to be able to be either minute or accurate, and it need therefore not surprise the reader to find from Dr. Weeks's work how often Thomas erred. The fullest and most satisfactory portion of Dr. Weeks's bibliographical notes deals with the laws of the colony and State of North Carolina. The appended list will give the reader a fair idea of the other bibliographical works published by the club, to which the author, sensible of the space limitation of this volume, cannot give the detailed description which they fully deserve.

Typographically the publications of The Historical Printing Club are plain — the object being evidently to

fit them for use rather than for show. However, so far as size of type, clearness of print, quality of paper, and ample margins are concerned, the books may figure as *éditions de luxe.*

PUBLICATIONS OF THE HISTORICAL PRINTING CLUB

(1) Webster Genealogy. Compiled and Printed for Presentation by Noah Webster. New Haven. 1836. With Notes and Corrections by His Great-Grandson, Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y. Privately printed. 1876. 9+4 p. Plate. 4°. 250 copies.

(2) The Original of Local and Other Names a Letter from Hon Francis Baylies of Taunton Mass to Hon P W Leland of Fall River Mass Brooklyn N Y 1879. 24 p. 4°. 30 copies.

(3) 1781 Groton Heights and New London Letters from Zabdiel Rogers and Thomas Mumford From the Originals In the possession of Gordon L Ford Brooklyn N Y Privately Printed 1881. 14 p. 4°. 50 copies.

Two copies contain a suppressed leaf.

(4) 1814 New London Pettypaug Point Brooklyn N Y Privately Printed 1881. 6 p. Plate. 4°. 50 copies.

(5) 1781 York Town Letter from Noah Webster to George Washington and from George Washington to Noah Webster From the Original In the possession of Gordon L Ford Brooklyn N Y Privately Printed 1881. 7 p. 4°. 40 copies.

(6) Websteriana A Catalogue of Books by Noah Webster Collated from the Library of Gordon L Ford Brooklyn N Y 1882. 20 leaves. 4°. 6 copies.

(7) Bibliotheca Chaunciana A List of the Writings of Charles Chauncy Brooklyn N Y Privately Printed 1884. 30 p. 4°. 10 copies.

(8) Lines to Mr. Dodson, Engraver of the Plate of Female Contributors to Graham's Magazine. By Frances Sargent Osgood. Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness! Some boundless contiguity of shade. Brooklyn: N. Y. 1885. 10 p. Plate. Small 4°. 10 copies.

(9) Address to the Connecticut Society of Cincinnati on the Death of George Washington By Benjamin Tallmadge. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Privately Printed 1885. 4 p. Small 4°. 100 copies.

(10) Address of the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati to George Washington and His Answer 1797. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Privately Printed 1886. 7 p. Small 4°. 100 copies.

(11) Address of the Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati to George Washington and His Answer 1797. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Privately Printed. 1885. 7 p. Small 4°. 100 copies.

(12) An Oration in Commemoration of General Nathaniel Greene, Delivered Before the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati, At New Haven, September 12, 1786, By William Hillhouse, Esq. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Privately Printed. 1886. 16 p. Small 4°. 100 copies.

(13) Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana. A List of Books Written by or relating to Alexander Hamilton By Paul Leicester Ford Printed for the Author The Knickerbocker Press New York 1886. 159 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(14) A List of Editions of "The Federalist." By Paul Leicester Ford Brooklyn, N. Y. 1886. 25 p. 8°. 50 copies.

(15) A List of Treasury Reports and Circulars issued by Alexander Hamilton 1789–1795 Compiled by Paul Lei-

cester Ford Brooklyn, N. Y. 1886. 47 p. 8°. 50 copies.

(16) Hamilton's "Publius." [By Worthington Chauncey Ford.] (From the New York Evening Post.) Washington. 1886. 8 p. 4°. 25 copies.

(17) A List of the Members of the Federal Convention of 1787. By Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y. 1888. 15 p. minimo. 100 copies.

(18) Pamphlets on the Constitution of the United States, Published during Its Discussion by the People, 1787–1788. Edited With Notes and a Bibliography by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1888. 451 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(19) Bibliography and Reference List of the History and Literature relating to the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, 1787–8. By Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1888. 64 p. 8°. 100 copies.

(20) Some Materials for a Bibliography of the Official Publications of the Continental Congress 1774–1789 Collected and Annotated by Paul Leicester Ford Brooklyn, N. Y. 1888. 57 p. 8°. 250 copies.

(21) Report of a Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council on the Trade Of Great Britain with the United States. January, 1791. [Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford.] Washington: Department of State. 1888. 79 p. Small 4°. 250 copies.

(22) Letters of Joseph Jones of Virginia. 1777–1787. [Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford.] Washington: Department of State 1889. 14 + 157 p. Small 4°. 250 copies.

(23) Check List of Bibliographies, Catalogues, Reference-Lists, and Lists of Authorities of American Books and Subjects. Compiled by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y. 1889. 8 + 63 p. 4°. 500 copies.

(24) Check-List of American Magazines Printed in the Eighteenth Century By Paul Leicester Ford Brooklyn, N. Y. 1889. 12 p. 4°. 250 copies.

(25) List of some Briefs in Appeal Causes which relate to America tried before the Lords Commissioners of Appeals of Prize Causes of His Majesty's Privy Council, 1736–1758 By Paul Leicester Ford Brooklyn, N. Y. 1889. 20 p. 8°. 250 copies.

(26) Who Was the Mother of Franklin's Son? An Historical Conundrum, Hitherto Given up — Now Partly Answered by Paul Leicester Ford. "Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate, Nor set down aught in malice." Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1889. 15 p. 4°. 100 copies.

(27) Washington as an Employer and Importer of Labor. [By Worthington Chauncey Ford.] Brooklyn, N. Y.: Privately Printed. 1889. 78 p. Small 4°. 500 copies.

(28) Franklin Bibliography. A List of Books written by, or relating to Benjamin Franklin. By Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1889. 7 + 467 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(29) The Spurious Letters Attributed to Washington. With A Bibliographical Note by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Privately Printed. 1889. 166 p. 4°. 500 copies.

(30) The Origin, Purpose and Result of the Harrisburg Convention of 1788. A Study in Popular Government by Paul Leicester Ford. "In our Government the real power lies in the majority of the community and the invasion of . . . rights is chiefly to be apprehended, not

from the acts of Government contrary to the sense of its constituents, but from the acts in which the Government is the mere instrument of the major number of the constituents." Madison. Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1890. 40 p. 4°. 250 copies.

(31) General Orders Issued by Major-General William Heath When In Command of the Eastern Department, 23 May, 1777–3 October, 1777. With Some Fragmentary Orders of Major-General Putnam and Lt. Col. Wm. S. Smith. Compiled and Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y. Historical Printing Club. 1890. 128 p. 4°. 250 copies.

(32) "The Sayings of Poor Richard" The Prefaces, Proverbs, and Poems of Benjamin Franklin Originally Printed in Poor Richard's Almanacs for 1733–1758 Collected and Edited by Paul Leicester Ford Limited Edition Brooklyn, N. Y.: Privately Printed 1890. 288 p. 8°. 100 copies.

Contains 8 illustrations not in the ordinary edition printed by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

(33) The United States and Spain in 1790. An Episode in Diplomacy Described From Hitherto Unpublished Sources.

With an Introduction by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 109 p. Small 4°. 250 copies.

(34) The Washington-Duché Letters. Now Printed for the First Time, From the Original Manuscripts, with an Introductory Note by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Privately Printed. 1890. 38 p. Small 4°. 500 copies.

(35) A Letter to Albert Gallatin, on the French Claims to the Newfoundland Fisheries, written Oct. 1, 1822. By Richard Rush. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 40 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 1 of a series called *Fisheries Series.*

(36) An Account of a Plan for Civilizing the North American Indians, proposed in the Eighteenth Century. By John Daniel Hammerer. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 28 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 1 of a series called *Indian Tracts.*

(37) Condition of the Indian Trade in North America, 1767, as described in a letter to Sir William Johnson By Sir Guy

Carleton, Governor of Canada. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 16 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 2 of *Indian Tracts.*

(38) A Short History and Description of Fort Niagara, with an Account of its Importance to Great Britain. Written by An English Prisoner. 1758. With a View of the Fort. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 18 p. Plate. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 1 of a series called *New York Colonial Series.*

(39) A Hand bill advocating American Independence, inspired by the English Ministry, and written and published at London in March, 1778. By Israel Mauduit. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 21 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 1 of a series called *Revolutionary Broadsides.*

(40) Report on the Management of the Estates Sequestered in South Carolina, by Order of Lord Cornwallis, in 1780–1782. By John Cruden, Commissioner of Sequestered Estates in South Carolina. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brook-

lyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 27 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 1 of a series called *Revolutionary Narratives.*

(41) My Services and Losses in aid of the King's Cause during the American Revolution. By Stephen Tuttle, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Surveyor of the Colony of New York. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 24 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 2 of the *Revolutionary Narratives.*

(42) My Services and Losses in aid of the King's Cause during the American Revolution. By Isaac Wilkins, Member of the New York Assembly, &c., &c., &c. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 23 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 3 of the *Revolutionary Narratives.*

(43) Proceedings of a Council of War held at Burke Jail, Georgia, January 14th, 1779, with a Narrative of the Subsequent Proceedings, and the Proclamation Issued, By Lieut. Col. James Ingram. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1890. 20 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 1 of a series called *Revolutionary Proclamations.*

(44) Reply of William Lee to the charges of Silas Deane. 1779. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 60 p. Small 4°. 100 copies.

(45) Wills of George Washington and his Immediate Ancestors. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 210 p. Small 4°. 250 copies.

(46) Letters of William Lee, Sheriff and Alderman of London; Commercial Agent of the Continental Congress in France; and Minister to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. 1766–1783. Collected and Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Vol. I. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 3 v. 16 + 352; 13 + 353 – 691; 13 + 693 – 987 p. Portrait. Small 4°. 250 copies.

Ten copies were printed with a leaf in duplicate containing a suppressed passage.

(47) Orderly Book of the "Maryland Loyalists Regiment," June 18th, 1778 to October 12th 1778. Including General Orders Issued by Sir Henry Clinton, Baron Wilhelm Von Kuyphausen, [*sic*] Sir William Erskine, Charles, Lord Cornwallis, General William Tryon and General Oliver De Lancey. Kept by Captain

Caleb Jones. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 111 p. Small 4°. 250 copies.

(48) The Press Of North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century. With Biographical Sketches of Printers, An Account of the Manufacture of Paper, and A Bibliography of the Issues. By Stephen B. Weeks, Ph. D. (University of North Carolina). Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 80 p. Small 4°. 250 copies.

(49) An Address to the Good People of Ireland, on behalf of America, October 4th, 1778. By Benjamin Franklin. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 23 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 2 of the *Revolutionary Broadsides.*

(50) A Narrative of the Objects and Proceedings of Silas Deane, as Commissioner of the United Colonies to France; made to the British Government in 1776 By Edward Bancroft. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 37 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 4 of the *Revolutionary Narratives.*

(51) The Present State of the American Rebel Army, Navy, and Finances. Transmitted to the British Government in October, 1780 By Benedict Arnold. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 17 p. minimo.

No. 5 of the *Revolutionary Narratives.*

(52) A Fragment on the Pistole Fee, claimed by the Governor of Virginia, 1753. By Richard Bland. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 43 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 1 of a series called *Virginia Tracts.*

(53) The Controversy between Lieutenant-Governor Spotswood, and his Council and the House of Burgesses, on the appointment of Judges on Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, 1718. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1891. 61 p. minimo. 250 copies.

No. 2 of *Virginia Tracts.*

(54) Fragments of Revolutionary History. Being hitherto unpublished writings of the men of the American Revolution, collected and edited, under authority of the District of Columbia Society, Sons

of the Revolution. By Gaillard Hunt, Registrar and Historian. Brooklyn, N. Y.: The Historical Printing Club. 1892. 12 + 188 p. Small 4°. 500 copies.

(55) Burr Bibliography A List of Books Relating to Aaron Burr By Hamilton Bullock Tompkins Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1892. 89 p. 8°. 250 copies.

(56) Boston in 1775. Letters from General Washington, Captain John Chester, Lieutenant Samuel B. Webb, and Joseph Barrell. Fifty copies Printed. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1892. 38 p. Facsimile. 8°. 50 copies.

(57) Essays on the Constitution of the United States, Published During its Discussion by the People, 1787–1788. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1892. 7 + 424 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(58) A Summary View of the Rights of British America by Thomas Jefferson Reprinted from the Original Edition, with Additions and Corrections by the Author and An Introduction by Paul Leicester Ford Brooklyn, N. Y. Historical Printing Club. 1892. 31 p. 8°. 100 copies.

(59) Letter of General Washington to Lund Washington, Dated Cambridge, 20 August, 1775. From the Collection of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet. [N. Y., 1892.] 8 p. 4°. 50 copies.

(60) Washington's Farewell Address with Hamilton's Revised Draft (Extracted From The "Writings of Washington," Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford.) New York 1892. 51 p. Photographic reproduction of Houdon's mask of Washington. 8°. 50 copies.

(61) General Orders issued by Major-General Israel Putnam, When in Command of The Highlands, In the Summer and Fall of 1777. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N.Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1893. 86 p. Map. 8°. 200 copies.

(62) Prisoners of War (British and American), 1778. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Philadelphia: 1893. 27 p. 8°. 100 copies.

(63) Some Notes towards an Essay on The Beginnings of American Dramatic Literature, 1606–1789. Westward the course of Empire takes its way; The four first acts already past, A fifth shall close the Drama of the day;— Time's no-

blest offspring is the last. Berkeley's Prospect of planting Arts and Learning in America, circa 1730. 25 copies printed as Manuscript for suggestion and revision. 1893. 29 p. Small 4°.

(64) The Washington Family (Reprinted from The "Writings of Washington," Edited By Worthington Chauncey Ford) New York 1893. 115 p. Folding chart and facsimile. 8°. 50 copies.

(65) British Officers Serving in America. 1754–1774. Compiled From The "Army Lists" By Worthington Chauncey Ford. Boston: 1894. 108 p. 8°. 100 copies.

(66) Reprinted From The Journal of Political Economy. No. 1. Josiah Tucker and his Writings An Eighteenth Century Pamphleteer on America by Paul Leicester Ford Chicago The University Press of Chicago, [1894.] 18 p. 8°. 100 copies.

(67) Notes on the State of Virginia. By Thomas Jefferson. A Reprint of the Original Edition of 1784; With the Additions, Corrections, and Illustrations, added by the Author in all subsequent Editions; Together with Notes from other Sources, and An Introduction. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford.

Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1894. 235 p. 4 Plates, map, and facsimile. 8°. 100 copies.

(68) Some Letters of Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts. 1784–1804. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1896. 28 p. 8°. 100 copies.

(69) Bibliography and Reference List of the History and Literature Relating to the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States 1787–8 By Paul Leicester Ford Brooklyn, N. Y. 1896. 58 p. 8°. 100 copies.

(70) British Officers serving in the American Revolution 1774–1783. Compiled by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. 1897. 4 + 187 p. Royal 8°. 250 copies.

CHAPTER XIX

THE BOOK FELLOWS' CLUB

1881–1884

IN 1881 several book-lovers were in the habit of meeting at each other's houses, to compare notes and books, criticise each other's treasures and new purchases, to dine together and talk over their one hobby. Out of these gatherings grew The Book Fellows' Club. It was from the beginning, and remained until the end, a purely social and sociable organization. It had no constitution nor by-laws, nor any charter. The name even, as such, was forced upon it when a book was printed and some one was called upon to father it. William L. Andrews, A.

Duprat, and Valentin A. Blacque were the only members. Mr. Blacque, the active member, if not the founder of the club, as some one has said, "was made President, as was his due; Treasurer, as was his penalty; and Secretary, Executive, and Publication Committee, as was his pleasure."

In 1883 The Book Fellows' Club published Frederick Locker's "London Lyrics," with illustrations by Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway, and George Bowlend. Its titlepage was ornamented with a vignette representing a mediæval bookworm in his library, which bore the legend from a line in the first stanza of "The Ship of Fools": "For this is my minde, this one pleasure have I." The imprint was: "Printed for The Book Fellows' Club 1883." The page following the title has a poem specially written for this edition by Locker, as follows:

"Oh! for the poet voice that swells
To lofty truths or noble curses;
I only wear the cap and bells,
And yet some tears are in my verses.
Softly I trill my sparrow reed,
Pleased if but one should like the twitter;
Humbly I lay it down to heed
A music or a minstrel fitter."

The book, a small octavo, was printed by De Vinne, and the number of copies was limited to 104. Four were printed on vellum, six on plated paper, and ninety-four on Holland paper. Of the four vellum copies, one was for Mr. Locker, one for Mr. Blacque, one for Mr. Andrews, and the other for Mr. Duprat. The latter copy has this distich, in the handwriting of Mr. Locker:

"What fife is to lyre
Is Locker to Prior."

Mr. Andrews's copy contains the following lines, written by Mr. Locker under his portrait:

"Sickness has vexed and Time has batter'd me,
But Millais has come, and, you see, has flatter'd me."

Mr. Blacque's copy also has a distich, the manuscript of the original poem, and the original designs of the artists.

In 1884 The Book Fellows' Club printed a small quarto volume entitled "Songs and Ballads, by Edmund Clarence Stedman," with illustrations by George Bowlend. The entire edition of 100 copies was printed on Japan paper. The page following the title has the poet's book-plate — Pan playing his flute to the dryads of the woods, and the legend, "Le Cœur au Métier" — and under this a poem by Henry C. Bunner.

"Though to his song the reeds respondent rustle
That cradled Pan, what time all song was young,
Though in a new world city's restless bustle
He sounds a lyre in fields Sicilian strung;
Though his the power the days of old to waken,
Though nature's melody 's as clear to him
As erst of dryads were the woods forsaken,

And the fresh world of myth grew faint and dim, —
A dearer grace is his when men's eyes glisten
With closer sympathies his page above,
And near his spirit draws to hearts that listen
The song that sweetly rounds with Home and Love."

And on the reverse:

"From . . .
A Proëm to such rhymes as these?
I wish I could indeed — and please
Your critic's ear, and senses sharp
To catch a layman such as I
Attempting this rank heresy.
No! No! Old Pan his pipe must play,
His fauns must dance for many a day,
Before my fingers strike the harp.
But take my wishes — very best,
To you — the book — you know the rest." *

It was proposed to enlarge the club by the admission of many more members, among whom there seemed to be some whose qualifications for membership were open to doubt, and it was

* Supposed to have been written by Mr. Blacque.

decided not to make such a formal affair of The Book Fellows' Club as would necessarily result from such an increase. This reluctance, in a measure, led to the formation of the Grolier Club. In the shadow of this larger, more completely-organized and wealthier organization the "Book Fellows" took a back seat — so far back, in fact, that they only continued to be sociable and published no more books.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOOK FELLOWS' CLUB

(1) London Lyrics by Frederick Locker New York. Printed for the Bookfellows' Club 1883. 8 + 104 + 1 p. Portrait of Locker, and illustrations in text. Small 8°. 94 copies on Holland paper; 6 copies on plated paper; 4 copies on vellum.

(2) Songs and Ballads by Edmund Clarence Stedman New York Printed for the Bookfellows' Club 1883. 10 + 104 + 1 p. Portrait of Stedman, and illustrations in text. Small 4°. 100 copies.

CHAPTER XX

THE GROLIER CLUB

1884–

AS has already been noted, the reluctance of The Book Fellows' Club to extend their membership indiscriminately led to the idea of establishing a publishing club on broader lines. And so it came about that, on the 23d of January, 1884, an informal meeting was held by a number of gentlemen at the house of Robert Hoe, Jr., to discuss the advisability of organizing a club having for its purpose "the literary study and promotion of the arts entering into the production of books." There were present on this occasion William L. Andrews, a dis-

tinguished collector, and member of The Book Fellows' Club; Theodore L. De Vinne, the master-printer; Alexander W. Drake, the art editor of *The Century*, to whom art in this country owes a debt it can never repay; Albert Gallup, now dead; Robert Hoe, Jr., the press-builder, and owner of one of the richest collections of books and manuscripts in this country; Brayton Ives, the banker, whose collection of books alone realized, when sold in 1892, $135,000; Samuel W. Marvin, the head of the manufacturing department of Charles Scribner's Sons; Edward S. Mead, of Dodd, Mead, & Co., now dead; and Arthur B. Turnure, a printer of the "æsthetic" order, and a lover of fine books. At another meeting, held at the house of W. L. Andrews, 16 East Thirty-eighth Street, on the 5th of February, Mr. Hoe, on behalf of the committee to choose a name, reported that of The

Grolier Club,* which was adopted. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Robert Hoe, Jr., President; Brayton Ives, Vice-President; Albert Gallup, Treasurer; Arthur B. Turnure, Secretary; Alexander W. Drake, Librarian. A club device, including the arms of Grolier, was provided a fortnight later. The club, having now a name and an officered membership, chose a local habitation at No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York City, where the council met on the 11th of April, 1884, less than three months after the first conference. Here, in rooms simply and tastefully decorated, the club made its home for five years. In

* The club is named after Jean Grolier de Servier, Viscount d'Aguisy, Treasurer-General of France, who was not, as many imagine, a bookbinder by trade, but a book-lover, who chose the best impressions of the best books, and had them bound by the best binders under his own supervision.

this modest home the club took root and flourished, and "brought forth fruit;" here its members listened to a series of lectures as interesting as they were instructive; here, in short, through the intelligence, foresight, and devotion of its founders, was laid the foundation for the splendid successes which the club has since enjoyed.

In November, 1889, the club took possession of its present cosy home at 29 East Thirty-second Street, which it built for itself during 1888–1889. The attractive building, of small bricks with trimmings of light brown stone, occupies a lot twenty-five by one hundred feet, and contains a reception-room, committee-room, library, a room for social purposes, and a spacious hall for exhibitions, lectures, and meetings. The exhibition hall is twenty-five by fifty feet, with a ceiling sixteen feet high, lighted by three skylights,

and capable of seating two hundred persons, with a balcony that can accommodate twenty-five or thirty more. The entrance is through a hall on the right-hand side of the building. The front room, on the left of this, is a cosy reception-room. At the rear of this room the hall, turning to the left, leads to the centre of the building and into the lecture-room. Directly back of the reception-room, at right angles to the hall and parallel with the street, rises the staircase leading to the top of the house. On the second floor front is a large room, used by the members for social purposes, in which are kept the magazines and newspapers. At the rear of the second floor is a smoking-room, or a *tapperij*, fitted up after the fashion of a quaint Dutch kitchen. Adjoining this, opening from the hall, are the dressing-rooms. The third-story front room, across the building, about twenty-four by seven-

teen feet, is occupied by the library, which contains a very valuable and complete collection of works on typography, bibliography, bookbinding, and other subjects of direct interest to the members of the club. The rear room on the third floor is at present used for council meetings, but has already been invaded by a portion of the library. The building is furnished in part in oak, and is amply lighted and ventilated. On every hand are evidences, in the decorations and furnishings, of quiet and exquisite taste. On either side of the doorway of the building are bronze lanterns, and the arms of the club embellish the *façade* on the left.

The membership was limited at first to fifty; by degrees it was extended to one hundred; later to two hundred and fifty. At present it numbers three hundred and seventy-seven — two hundred and fifty resident, one

hundred and twenty-five non-resident, and two honorary members. The editions of its publications have generally exceeded the quota of its membership, so that a fortunate outsider has sometimes been enabled to obtain one or another of these treasures by the aid of a friend at court. This liberality is in proper accord with the spirit of the inscription stamped on Grolier's own books — *Io. Grolierii et amicorum* — setting forth that they belonged to Grolier and his friends. Such an altruism, as Prof. Brander Matthews happily puts it, "is as rare as the selfishness of Scaliger, who quoted Scripture on his book-plate: *Ite ad vendentes* — bidding his friends to 'go rather to them that sell and buy for yourselves.'" Two copies of each of the first two publications and three copies each of the more important later publications have been printed upon vellum. One of these vellum copies has

always been reserved for the club library, and the others have been sold by auction at the annual meeting in January to the highest bidder among the members.

The Grolier Club, unlike any similar organization in America or Europe, is built on remarkably broad lines — uniting book-lovers and bookmakers, and gratifying the needs and tastes of both classes of its members by collecting and exhibiting the best works of the great artists of the past, and by producing new books which may serve as types of the best that modern skill and taste can do.

The first publication, issued in December, 1884, was aptly chosen; it was a reprint of "A Decree of Starre-Chamber, concerning Printing, Made the eleuenth day of July last past. 1637," against which Milton's "Areopagitica" was directed. By declaring it unlawful, without special authorization, to

make, buy, or keep types or presses, or to practise the trade of a printer, publisher, or bookseller, the men who were misruling England sought to render printing too full of risk to be profitable, and they hoped thus to prevent the expression of the discontent with which the people were boiling. As it is neatly put in Mr. De Vinne's vigorous and lucid preface to this reprint: "Annoyed by a little hissing of steam, they closed all the valves and outlets, but did not draw or deaden the fires which made the steam. They sat down in peace, gratified with their work, just before the explosion which destroyed them and their privileges." This decree was issued in 1637; four years later the Court of Star Chamber was abolished, and in 1649 King Charles was beheaded. The reprint is a fine piece of bookmaking. The type is an old style great primer, with Dutch capitals for the italic letter. The paper is

Dutch also, as becomes the first publication of the organized bibliophiles of the city which was once New Amsterdam. The cover is of Japanese paper, folded in the style made popular in Paris by Jouaust, and has imprinted on it in gold a facsimile of a book-cover designed by Roger Payne. This was followed by upwards of twenty-five printed books, two bronze medallion portraits, an etching, and a number of annotated catalogues of exhibitions held by the club. It would be impossible, in the space at the author's command, to describe all of these publications in detail; he must therefore content himself with only a brief reference to some of the more noted among them.

The second volume published by the club was Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám." The addition of another reprint of this Oriental classic to the

number of editions already existing was probably dictated by personal appreciation; but the reasons for its choice were not as apparent nor as well-founded as in the case of its predecessor. The Grolier edition of the Rubáiyát, therefore, is chiefly interesting as a specimen of printing and bookmaking, and by reason of the large appreciation in its value that has come within recent years. In make-up the book is somewhat similar to the "Decree of Starre-Chamber," though it is printed on paper made for the club by the Imperial Paper-Mill of Japan, and has headbands in gold and colours after Persian designs. The cover is from an Oriental model, printed in rich Eastern colours. The volume was published in May, 1885, at the subscription price of three dollars; at recent sales it has brought something over two hundred dollars.

A New York book club could hardly have made a better choice than the fourth publication of The Grolier Club. This was Washington Irving's "A History of New-York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty . . . by Diedrich Knickerbocker," in which were found a happy combination of the claims of literature and those of local association and history. The wide possibilities for illustration and decoration offered by the soberly-frivolous narrative of the worthy Diedrich were promptly recognized, and the Grolier "Knickerbocker" ranks as one of the notable examples of the best in American bookmaking. The work was issued in two volumes, fittingly bound in boards covered with orange-coloured paper, printed on Dutch paper from Dutch types, the latter facsimiles of those used by Elzevir in Leyden in 1659. The illustrations comprised,

among others, two frontispieces etched by Raubicheck, after water-colour designs by George H. Boughton — one depicting "The Battery in 1670," the other, "The Governor's Representative," and two other etchings, by Dr. H. C. Eno, (a member of The Grolier Club, and an amateur etcher of considerable ability,) of "Fort New Amsterdam, 1651," and "New Amsterdam in 1656," the former a reproduction of the earliest existing print of New York City. Howard Pyle and Will H. Drake were the designers of the half-titles, head-bands, tail-pieces, and initial letters, many of which were made from Dutch models, and all of which are typically Dutch in sentiment and treatment. The text of the edition was collated with the original manuscript of Irving's own revision of his work, owned by a member of the club, and in an appendix are indicated the corrections and suppres-

sions made by the author as compared with the early edition.

The most important production of The Grolier Club, thus far, is "the Philobiblon of Richard de Bury," issued in 1889. No pains were spared to make this edition of the treatise of the good Bishop of Durham notable in every detail of literary and mechanical workmanship. The editorial work was undertaken by Prof. Andrew Fleming West, of Princeton University, who brought to it enthusiasm, devotion, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. He made an exhaustive study, comparison, and collation of early manuscripts and editions of "The Philobiblon" stored in the European libraries, and from these produced an authoritative and definite text and translation, accompanied by a scholarly introduction and illuminative notes. The work was issued in three volumes, the first con-

taining the text, the second Professor West's robust and accurate English translation, and the third the introduction, a brief sketch of the author, and the notes. In its mechanical execution, the work was the product of the skill and painstaking devotion of Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne. The volumes, medium quartos, ($6 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches,) were bound in vellum, and stamped with the gold seal of the Bishop of Durham. The paper used was American hand-made, known as "white antique," made by the L. L. Brown Paper Company, and regarded by Mr. De Vinne as superior to foreign printing papers. The type of the first volume, containing the Latin text, is a pica black-letter, which was cut especially for this work, and was never used again. The models for this type were got out of the vaults of Sir Charles Reed's Sons for Mr. De Vinne, and they were drives of punches believed to

have been cut in France in the first half of the eighteenth century. Head-pieces, tail-pieces, and rubricated initials, from designs by James West, Charles M. Jenckes, and George Wharton Edwards, display the perfection of design and execution, and justify the claim made for this edition of "The Philobiblon" — "it is a delight to the eye, to the hand, and to the mind."

Another "bookish" book issued by The Grolier Club — Arthur Warren's volume, "The Charles Whittinghams Printers" — deserves special mention in this place. The Committee on Publications of the club deserves the thanks of all interested in the history of printing for its choice of subject and for the selection of the author; and Mr. Warren is to be congratulated on having so lovingly and so fully traced the history of that race of genuine craftsmen who founded the Chis-

wick Press, and carried its work forward to 1860. The annals of typography are replete with the records of men who heroically fought their way to success against prejudice and opposition. Among these, few, perhaps, were obliged to struggle harder, and in the end achieved more brilliant success, than the men who form the subject of this magnificent volume. In 1789 Charles Whittingham, the uncle, started business with an old hand-press and with some old Caslon's type, in a garret in Dean Street, Fetter Lane, within a stone's throw of the present offices of the Chiswick Press in London. After many trials and tribulations, after much boycotting and indifference on the part of the publishers, Stothard, Clennell, and Northcote found their way to Whittingham's office, and he printed for the authors, the artists, and the engravers some of the most beautiful

little illustrated volumes that have ever appeared in England.* In 1811 he fitted up High House, in Chiswick, a London suburb, as a printing-office, and thus brought into existence the famous Chiswick Press. The elder Whittingham succeeded in his ambition to print fine illustrated books — books that were in his time modern. He used the papers and the inks which would best print them, and if he could not find anything, as he very rarely could, in the work of his predecessors, to guide him, he invented new methods. There is a tradition in the family that the elder Whittingham invented overlaying; and if no positive proof is to be had, it is nevertheless

* It is interesting to note that one of the earliest patrons of the elder Whittingham was a New York bookseller, L. Wayland, for whom, in 1792, he printed a catalogue, and, later, some other work, among which was a portion of an edition of Young's "Night Thoughts."

certain that he understood and used overlays. His reputation spread all over Europe; and though he did not produce anything equal to Curmer's "Paul et Virginie," though he did not secure the work of the greatest artists of the time as was done in that famous book, still it is entirely owing to him, after Bewick, that the French publications became possible. The younger Charles Whittingham, the nephew of the founder of the house, was apprenticed to his uncle, October 2, 1810, at the age of fifteen. For a short time the two were partners. They separated in 1828, when the nephew went to London and set up a printing-office at 21 Took's Court. The elder Whittingham died at the age of seventy-three, January 5, 1840, when the business passed into the hands of his nephew. In 1852, the nephew removed the Chiswick Press to Took's Court, where it abides to this day.

The younger Whittingham devoted himself not so much to the illustration of the books he published, as to their typography and decoration by initial letters and head and tail pieces. By these means the Chiswick Press has gained for itself a character as distinct and as marked as that of the Kelmscott Press; and much of the credit is due to Pickering the publisher, who gave to the younger Whittingham a chance to make books as they both wished to make them. The decorations were designed mainly by Charlotte — who, in 1865, became the wife of B. F. Stevens, the famous American antiquary — and Elizabeth Whittingham, the daughters of Charles Whittingham, the nephew, and were, for the greater part, engraved by Mary Byfield. These decorations are even now in use at the Chiswick Press. In 1860, upon the death of his partner, John Wilkins, Whitting-

ham formed a partnership with John Wilkins's son, and with his son-in-law, Mr. B. F. Stevens, and retired from the active direction of the business. On April 21, 1876, Charles Whittingham, the nephew, died at the age of eighty-one. Shortly after, the business of the Chiswick Press was acquired by George Bell, but the memories of its founder and his successor are perpetuated in the firm style of "Charles Whittingham & Co." Mr. Warren's volume is embellished with a large number of illustrations and decorations which show the work of the Chiswick Press from the very beginning until to-day. There are some of Harvey's beautiful little designs for Walton's "Angler," Cruikshank's engravings, Stothard's vignettes for Rogers's "Poems," title-pages like that for the "Diary of Lady Willoughby," Whittingham's and Pickering's marks, as well as portraits of

the printers and of their friends, and remarkable facsimiles of business documents and specimen pages of the different books. Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne assisted materially in the editorial work on this volume.

A different class of Grolier Club publications is found in the lectures delivered before the club upon bibliographical and other subjects, and later published in book form. The first of these was the address on "Bookbinding as a Fine Art," delivered before the club by its President, Robert Hoe, and published in 1886. The volume was embellished with sixty-three "Bierstadt artotypes," showing specimens of the work of some of the famous binders, and incidentally illustrating the breadth and richness of Mr. Hoe's own collection. The second published lecture, issued the same year, was by Theodore L. De Vinne, and dealt with

"Historic Printing Types." The volume was enriched with many excellent illustrations, and is of importance because it gives in a graceful and interesting manner expression to the practical knowledge and experience of a man recognized as a master of his craft. Three years later, in 1889, the club completed its trilogy of lectures by the publication of William Matthews's address, "Modern Bookbinding Practically Considered," which had been delivered four years previously. It had, as illustrations, facsimiles of the work of famous bookbinders from Aldus's time to the nineteenth century, reproduced by photogravure and printed in tints.

Among the other publications of The Grolier Club, brief mention may be made of the "Facsimile of the Laws and Acts of the General Assembly for their Majesties' Province of New

York," etc., originally printed by William Bradford in 1694, and reprinted by The Grolier Club just two centuries after Bradford had issued his volume. The volume, a cap folio, ($7\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ inches,) printed on English hand-made paper, in close imitation of the tint, surface, and texture of the original copy, contained a carefully-written historical introduction by Robert Ludlow Fowler; a bibliographical note, fully describing all known copies of the original edition, by Charles R. Hildeburn, and four copperplate etchings designed and engraved by Max Rosenthal. A fine edition was made of the Poems of Dr. John Donne. The text was that of the edition of 1633, with corrections from a copy profusely annotated by James Russell Lowell. The edition had the further advantage of Professor Charles Eliot Norton's services as editor. Lastly, the " Catalogue of Original and Early

Editions of some of the Poetical and Prose Works of English Writers from Langland to Wither," published in 1893, deserves especial praise as one of the best examples of exact bibliography applied to English poetry which has yet been produced either in this country or Europe. The club will continue its Collations of English Literature, covering the period from the end of this volume to the year 1700. To this work the club's late treasurer, Mr. Edward Hale Bierstadt, "devoted the greater part of his leisure time for more than three years, and lavished upon it his profound knowledge of English literature, and an experience finely trained for bibliographical work. The work as left by him will be issued in three volumes at suitable intervals. The first volume is substantially ready for the press, and will be issued as soon as the great care

required in printing and correcting will render possible." *

It will thus be seen that the publications of The Grolier Club may be roughly divided into three classes — independent works which the club elects to honour by reprinting; lectures delivered before the members; and catalogues of exhibitions held at the club-house. To these should be added a fourth class of issues — they can hardly be called publications — in which are comprised the bronze medallion portraits of Nathaniel Hawthorne and James Russell Lowell; and the etching of "Aldus in his Printing Establishment at Venice, showing Grolier Some Bookbindings," etched by Leopold Flameng, after the painting by his son, François Flameng, which was presented to the club by Mr. S. P. Avery.

* Beverly Chew, in his "Report of the Committee on Publications," 1897.

Of almost equal importance with its publications are the exhibitions given by The Grolier Club at frequent intervals, of subjects that interest not only the bookmaker, but also the amateur, the collector, and the student of literature and art. How broad and comprehensive the scope of the club in this direction is may be gathered from the fact that at the exhibitions held within the past thirteen years were shown engravings — on copper, steel, and wood — etchings, original designs for book illustrations, original drawings, pastel and water-colour drawings, lithographs, portraits, caricatures, Japanese coloured prints, posters, book plates, illuminated and painted manuscripts, original manuscripts of eighteenth and nineteenth century authors, rare books on special subjects, bookbindings — historic, artistic, and commercial — and medals. In most cases the exhibitions were opened with an ad-

dress by a competent authority on the subject. The catalogues of the more important exhibitions have been issued in limited numbers, on large paper, as club publications proper. Usually these contain revisions and corrections made in the small-paper catalogues distributed gratuitously to members, and are not printed until after the exhibitions are closed.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GROLIER CLUB

(1) A Decree of Star Chamber Concerning Printing. Made July 11, 1637. Reprinted by the Grolier Club, from the First Edition by Robert Barker, 1637. 93 p. 8°. 148 copies on Holland paper, and 2 copies on vellum.

Cover of Japan paper, with design in gold. The vignette, on titlepage, is printed in colours.

(2) Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám The Astronomer-Poet of Persia Rendered into English Verse by Edward Fitzgerald The Grolier Club of New York

MDCCCLXXXV. xx + 2 + 62 + 2 p. 8°. 150 copies on Japan paper, and 2 copies on vellum.

Cover of Japan paper, printed with a design in colours taken from Audsley's "Outlines of Ornament." Headbands in colours from examples in Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament." Vignette, on titlepage, is printed in colours.

(3) Transactions of the Grolier Club from its Foundation January 1884 to July 1885 Part I New York The Grolier Club 64 Madison Avenue M DCCC LXXXV. 65 p. Roy. 8°. 740 copies.

Cover of charcoal paper on loose boards. One copy was furnished to each member gratis, and additional copies sold to members at 25 cents each.

(4) A History of New-York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty; containing, among many Surprising and Curious Matters, the Unutterable Ponderings of Walter the Doubter, the Disastrous Projects of William the Testy, and the Chivalric Achievements of Peter the Headstrong — The Three Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam; being the only Authentic History of the Times that ever hath been or ever will be Published. By Diedrich Knickerbocker. De waarheid die in duister lag Die komt met Klaarheid aan

den dag. A New Edition, containing unpublished corrections of the Author, with Illustrations by Geo. H. Boughton, Will H. Drake and Howard Pyle, and Etchings by Henry C. Eno and F. Raubicheck. In Two Volumes. . . . New York Printed for The Grolier Club, M DCCC LXXXVI. 12 + 312; 6 + 276 p. An etched frontispiece in three states in each volume. 8°. 175 copies on Holland paper, and 2 copies on vellum.

Bound in boards covered with orange-coloured paper. Vignette, on titlepage, and tail-pieces from special designs, as well as head-bands, in brown.

(5) A Lecture on Bookbinding as a Fine Art Delivered before the Grolier Club, February 26, 1885. With Sixty-three Illustrations By Robert Hoe. New-York Published by the Grolier Club MDCCCLXXXVI. 6 + 36 + 6 p. 63 artotypes by Bierstadt. Demy 4°. 200 copies on hand-made paper.

Bound in boards, buff cloth back and corners. One copy, at least, of this lecture was printed on vellum for Mr. Hoe's private use. How many more were so printed is not known. The vellum copies were not club publications.

(6) Historic Printing Types A lecture read before the Grolier Club of New-York, January 25, 1885, with additions and

new illustrations By Theo. L. De Vinne New-York The Grolier Club MDCCCLXXXVI. 2 + 110 + 2 p. Illustrated with facsimiles of types. Demy 4°. 200 copies on Holland paper, and 2 copies on vellum.

Bound in boards, buff cloth back and corners.

(7) Peg Woffington By Charles Reade In Two Volumes. New-York Printed for the Grolier Club MDCCCLXXXVII 10 + 184; 6 + 220 + 2 p. Foolscap 8°. 250 copies on Holland paper, and 2 copies on vellum.

Bound in white cloth, stamped in gilt.

(8) Christopher Plantin and the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp By Theo. L. De Vinne With illustrations by Joseph Pennell, and others Printed for the Grolier Club New York 1888 98 + 2 p. Plan of the Plantin Museum. Sq. 8°. 300 copies on paper and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in granite paper covers on loose boards. The illustrations printed in tinted inks.

(9) [Vol. I] Ricardi de Bury Philobiblon ex Optimis Codicibus Recensuit Versione Anglica necnon et Prolegomenis Adnotationibusque Auxit Andreas Fleming West in Collegio Princetoniæ Professor

Pars Prima Textus. Novi Eboraci Typis et Impensis Societatis Grolierianæ MDCCCLXXXIX.

[Vol. II] The Philobiblon of Richard De Bury Edited from the best manuscripts and translated into English with an introduction and notes by Andrew Fleming West Professor in Princeton College Part Second — English version Vic aurum tibi non valet ubi nitet Philobiblon New-York Printed for the Grolier Club 1889

[Vol. III] The Philobiblon of Richard De Bury Edited from the best manuscripts and translated into English with an introduction and notes by Andrew Fleming West Professor in Princeton College. Part Third Introductory matter and notes New-York Printed for the Grolier Club 1889

3 vols. 130 + 2; 145 + 2; 174 p. Small 4to. 297 copies on hand-made paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in vellum. Contains several facsimiles of the manuscripts and early printed texts and of the various seals used by De Bury.

(10) Modern bookbinding practically considered A lecture read before the Grolier Club of New-York, March 25, 1885, with additions and new illustrations By William Matthews New-York The Gro-

lier Club M D CCC L XXX IX. 2 + 96 p. 8 facsimiles of book bindings. Demy 4°. 300 copies on Holland paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in cream-coloured cloth.

(11) Areopagitica A speech of Mr. John Milton for the liberty of unlicensed printing, to the Parliament of England With an introduction by James Russell Lowell New York The Grolier Club MDCCCXC lviii + 2 + 190 p. Portrait of Milton after an engraving by Faithorne. Foolscap 8°. 325 copies on Holland paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in blue boards, paper label.

(12) [Aldus in his Printing Establishment at Venice, showing Grolier Some Bookbindings.]

An etching by Leopold Flameng, after the painting by his son, François Flameng, which was presented to The Grolier Club by S. P. Avery. The size of the etching is 16 x 14 inches. Printed by Salmon of Paris on Japan paper. Each copy is signed by the painter and etcher, and has, as a *remarque*, the device of The Grolier Club. 300 copies on paper; 3 copies on vellum. Printed February, 1891.

(13) Washington Irving A Sketch By George William Curtis New-York The Grolier Club MDCCCXCI 8 + 116 + 2

p. Portrait and plate 8°. 344 copies on hand-made paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in full red morocco.

(14) Effigies of the most famous English Writers from Chaucer to Johnson Exhibited at the Grolier Club New-York, December, 1891. 78 p. Portraits of Ben Jonson and Thomas Killegrew. 8°. 200 copies.

Bound in cream-coloured paper.

(15) The Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock By Moncure Daniel Conway New York The Grolier Club 1892 xvii + 290 + 2 p. Portraits of Lord Thomas Fairfax, Lawrence Washington, Deborah Clarke, and Mary Howell, 2 views and 2 facsimiles of autographs. Square 8°. 360 copies on Italian hand-made paper and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in gray boards.

(16) [Bronze Medallion Portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne.]

Diameter 7 inches. The model for this medallion was made by the well-known French sculptor and medallist, Ringel d'Illzach. It was cast by a founder of Paris from metal of the finest quality. 239 copies were

made. Four copies were presented by the club: one to the son, one to the daughter of Hawthorne, one to the Numismatic and Archæological Society, and one to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City. One copy in silvered bronze was retained by the club, and two copies, also in silvered bronze, were sold by auction at the annual meeting of the club in 1894.

(17) Catalogue of an exhibition of illuminated and painted manuscripts together with a few early printed books with illuminations — Also some examples of Persian manuscripts — With Plates in Facsimile and an introductory essay [Cut, having at the bottom, "The Calligrapher and the Presentation of a Book. Miniatures from a Manuscript in the Bibliothèque De Cambray."] New York The Grolier Club 1892 xxxiii + 64 p. 22 artotype illustrations. Square 8°. 350 copies on Holland paper.

Bound in dark olive-green cloth.

(18) Catalogue of Original and Early Editions of some of the Poetical and Prose Works of English Writers from Langland to Wither With Collations & Notes, & Eighty-seven Facsimiles of Title-pages and Frontispieces Being a contribution to the Bibliography of English Literature Imprinted at New-York for the Grolier Club, Nº 29 East 32d Street. Anno Dni Mdcccxciij. xiv + 240 + 2 p.

Royal 8°. 400 copies on Holland paper and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in half straight-grained russet morocco, tan linen sides.

(19) Facsimile of the Laws and Acts of the General Assembly for their Majesties Province of New-York Etc., Etc. At New-York Printed and Sold by William Bradford, Printer to their Majesties King William & Queen Mary, 1694 Together with an Historical Introduction, Notes on the Laws, and Appendices, by Robert Ludlow Fowler Counsellor-at-Law. The Grolier Club of New-York MDCCCXCIV 12+163+114+2 p. Imperial 8°. 312 copies on hand-made paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in vellum.

(20) A Classified List of Early American Book-Plates With a brief description of the principal styles and a note as to the prominent engravers By Charles Dexter Allen To accompany an Exhibition at the Grolier Club, October, 1894 88 p. Reproductions of 22 book-plates. 8°. 350 copies on hand-made paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in granite paper cover.

(21) Transactions of the Grolier Club of the City of New York from July Eighteen hundred and eighty-five to February Eighteen hundred and ninety-four Part II New York The Grolier Club Twenty-nine East Thirty-second Street M DCCC XCIV 156 + 2 p. Royal 8°. 750 copies on hand-made paper.

Bound in cream-coloured paper cover.

(22) The catalogue of books from the libraries or collections of celebrated bibliophiles and illustrious persons of the past with arms or devices upon the bindings Exhibited at the Grolier Club in the month of January 1895 New-York Published by the Grolier Club MDCCCXCV 18 + 76 p. 24 reproductions of covers and marks of ownership. Square 8°. 350 copies on Holland paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in dark green cloth.

(23) Catalogue of the engraved work of Asher B. Durand Exhibited at the Grolier Club April, MDCCCXCV 2 + 104 p. 8°. 350 copies.

Bound in cream-coloured paper cover.

(24) A Description of the early printed books owned by the Grolier Club With a brief account of their printers and the

history of typography in the Fifteenth Century. [By Richard H. Lawrence.] Printed for the Grolier Club New-York, May, MDCCCXCV 78 p. Facsimiles. Small folio. 400 copies on hand-made paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in half brown calf, buff cloth sides.

(25) The Poems of John Donne From the Text of the Edition of 1633 Revised by James Russell Lowell With the various readings of the other editions of the seventeenth century, and with a preface, an introduction, and notes by Charles Eliot Norton New-York The Grolier Club 1895 2 vols. 38 + 254 + 2; 12 + 282 + 6 p. 2 Portraits. 12°. 380 copies on hand-made paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in tea-coloured cloth.

(26) The Charles Whittinghams Printers By Arthur Warren New-York The Grolier Club of New-York MDCCCLXXXXVI 344 + 2 p. Portraits of Charles Whittingham, Charles Whittingham, the nephew, and William Pickering; 3 facsimiles of documents, and 2 facsimiles of copies of pages from illuminated MSS. Royal 8°. 385 cop-

ies on hand-made paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in half green morocco, drab paper sides.

(27) Catalogue of an exhibition illustrative of a centenary of artistic lithography — 1796–1896 — With 244 examples by 160 different artists, Illustrated with 20 photo-engravings, from the originals by Bonington, Cassatt, Chauvel, Daumier, Decamps, Engelmann, Fantin-Latour, Gavarni, Hanfstaengl, Homer, Jacque, Jacob, Millet, Newsam, Otis, Prout, Raffet, Vernet, and Wagenbauer At the Grolier Club Twenty-nine East Thirty-second Street, New York March M.D.CCC.XCVI 4 + 84 + 2 p. 8°. 400 copies on hand-made paper, and 3 copies on vellum.

Bound in granite paper covers.

(28) [Bronze Medallion Portrait of James Russell Lowell.]

Diameter 7 inches. Modelled by Charles Calverley, and cast in bronze by John Williams. Issued in 1896. Total number cast was 375, of which 372 were in bronze and 3 in silvered bronze, hand-finished by Mr. Calverley.

(29) A chronological catalogue of the engravings, dry-points and etchings of Albert Dürer as exhibited at the Grolier Club

Compiled by S. R. Koehler The Grolier Club of New York M DCCCXCVII. 10 + 62 + 2 + 104 p. 1 page of illustrations printed with the text, 5 photogravures and 1 artotype, done in Berlin under the superintendence of Dr. Lippmann, inserted. 4°. 400 copies on Holland paper.

Bound in tea-coloured cloth, with Dürer's device on the sides.

EXHIBITION CATALOGUES

(1) Catalogue of an Exhibition of Modern Bookbindings, French, English, and American, at the Rooms of the Grolier Club, 64 Madison Avenue, May 7 to May 15, 1886. 16 p. 16°. No titlepage; description on cover.

(2) A Catalogue of the Drawings by Mr. Edwin A. Abbey for "She Stoops to Conquer." A Comedy by Dr. Oliver Goldsmith. [Exhibited December 15, 1886.] 12 p. 16°. No titlepage or cover; description at the head of the text.

(3) Early Printed Books Exhibition at the Rooms of the Grolier Club, 64 Madison Ave. March 14–19, 1887. 16 p. 16°. No titlepage; description on cover.

(4) Catalogue of an Exhibition of the Liber Studiorum of J. M. W. Turner, at the

rooms of the Grolier Club at No. 64 Madison Avenue, New-York, January, 1888. 40 p. 16°. No titlepage; description on cover.

By permission of The Grolier Club seventy-five copies of this catalogue were struck off on large paper for Mr. Howard Mansfield. These were his own private property, and were for the most part distributed among his friends. The large-paper edition was, therefore, in no sense a club publication.

(5) Catalogue of early printed books relating to America. Exhibited at the Grolier Club, 64 Madison Avenue, New-York, December 13, to December 22, 1888. 20 p. 16°. No titlepage; description on cover.

(6) Catalogue of an Exhibition of Etchings of Alphonse Legros, at the rooms of the Grolier Club at No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York, January, 1889. 16 p. 16°. No titlepage; description on cover.

(7) Catalogue of Exhibition of Japanese Colored Prints and Illustrated Books at the rooms of the Grolier Club, at No. 64 Madison Avenue, N. Y., April, 1889. 44 p. 16°.

(8) Books and Prints illustrating the Origin and Rise of Wood Engraving. Exhibition at the Grolier Club House, January 17 to February 1, 1890. 8 p. 16°. Without cover.

(9) Modern Wood Engraving. Works of the Society of American Wood Engravers. Exhibition at the Grolier Club House, February 20 to March 1, 1890. 16 p. 16°. No titlepage; description on cover.

(10) Catalogue of an Exhibition of Illustrated Bill-Posters. At the Rooms of the Grolier Club, at 29 East 32d St. New-York, November, 1890. 12 p. 16°.

(11) Catalogue of an Exhibition of Recent Book-bindings, 1860–1890. Executed by American, English and French Bookbinders. Exhibited at The Grolier Club, 29 East 32d St. N. Y. Dec. 24, 1890, to Jan. 12, 1891. 61 p. 16°.

(12) Catalogue of Works on Alchemy and Chemistry Exhibited at The Grolier Club, 29 East 32d St. New York, Jan. 16th to Jan. 26th, 1891. [With introduction by H. Carrington Bolton.] 32 p. 16°.

(13) The Fan In all Ages A brief history of its evolution. To accompany an Exhibition of Fans, mostly French, of the xviiith Century, illustrating the decorative art of that period as applied to fans. Exhibited at the Grolier Club, 29 East 32d Street, New-York, from April 21 to May 5, 1891. 22 + 2 p. 16°.

(14) Catalogue of an Exhibition of Engraved Portraits, being the effigies of the most famous English Writers from Chaucer to Johnson. Exhibited at the Grolier Club, 29 East 32d St., New-York, December 8 to 22, 1891. 69 p. 16°.

(15) Catalogue of Etchings by Ph. Zilcken of the Hague, Holland Exhibited at the Grolier Club, New-York April, 1892. 19 p. 16°. Without covers.

(16) Grolier Club 29 East 32d Street Catalogue of an exhibition of Line Engravings designed to illustrate the history of the art during the past four centuries The exhibition will be open daily between ten A. M. and six P. M., from the second of December till the twentieth of December, inclusive New York 1892. 28 p. 16°.

(17) Grolier Club 29 East 32d Street Catalogue of an exhibition of Portraits engraved by William Faithorne The exhibition will be open daily between ten A. M. and six P. M., from the sixteenth of February till the fourth of March, inclusive New York 1893 38 + 1 p. 16°.

(18) Catalogue of Medals and Plaques Exhibited at the Monthly Meeting of the Grolier Club, April 6, 1893. 12 p. 16°.

No titlepage or cover. Description at the head of the text.

(19) Catalogue of books printed by William Bradford and other Printers in the Middle Colonies Exhibited at the Grolier Club in commemoration of the bicentennial of the introduction of printing into New-York, April 14 to 21, 1893. 100 p. frontispiece [facsimile of Daniel Leeds's Almanack, 1694, printed by William Bradford.] 16°.

(20) A brief hand-list of Original and Early Editions of Some of the Poetical and Prose Works of English Writers from Langland to Wither Exhibited at the Grolier Club May 11 to 25, 1893 New-York The Grolier Club 1893. 37 p. 16°.

(21) Chronological hand-list of various editions of The Complete Angler by Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton With a supplement embracing other writings of Walton and Cotton, etc. 1593–1893 Exhibited at the Grolier Club December 9–29, 1893. 27 p. 16°.

(22) Commercial Bookbindings an historical sketch, with some mention of an exhibition of drawings, covers, and books, at the Grolier Club, April 5 to April 28,

1894 New-York 29 East 32d Street 1894. 2 + 23 + 1 p. 16°.

(23) A Classified List of Early American Book-Plates With a brief description of the principal styles and a note as to the prominent engravers By Charles Dexter Allen To accompany an Exhibition at the Grolier Club, October, 1894. 38 p. 21 facsimiles of book plates. 16°.

(24) Catalogue of Early Printed Books Presented to the Grolier Club By David Wolfe Bruce Exhibited at the Grolier Club 1894 33 + 1 p. Portrait of David Wolfe Bruce. 16°.

(25) Catalogue of an exhibition of engraved portraits of women writers from Sappho to George Eliot At the Grolier Club, Twenty-nine East Thirty-second Street, New York, March the seventh to March the twenty-third, MDCCCXCV 24 p. 16°.

(26) Catalogue of the engraved work of Asher B. Durand Exhibited at the Grolier Club April, MDCCCXCV. [With Introduction by C. H. Hart.] 104 p. 16°.

(27) Catalogue of an exhibition of engraved portraits of French authors to the close

of the eighteenth century At the Grolier Club, Twenty-nine East Thirty-second Street, New York, December the Fifth to December the Twenty-eighth, MDCCCXCV. 16 p. 16°.

(28) Catalogue of an exhibition illustrative of a centenary of artistic Lithography 1796–1896 At the Grolier Club, Twenty-nine East Thirty-second Street, New York, March the Sixth to March the Twenty-eighth, M.D.CCC.XCVI. [With Introduction by Louis Prang.] 73 + 1 p. 16°.

(29) Catalogue of An Exhibition of Japanese Prints At the Grolier Club Twenty-nine East Thirty-second St., N. Y. April, 1896. [With Introduction by H. S.] 23 p. 16°.

(30) The Grolier Club twenty-nine east thirty-second street, New York Exhibition of Portraits in Pastel by Mr. J. Wells Champney of historic persons of the XVII. and XVIII. centuries, being direct copies from the original noted works in the public galleries of Paris, Versailles, St. Quentin, Berlin, Dresden, Amsterdam, etc. On view from January 5th to January 12th (inclusive), from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. [1895.] 8-page folder. 16°.

Grolier Club Constitution Officers By Laws Members. M.DCCC. LXXXIV. 29 p. 16°.

There were two issues of this year-book. The first contained 27 pages + list of members, 1 leaf, verso blank. The other is identical with the first up to page 28. The list of members, however, occupies three pages, folioed 29 to 31; page 32 blank. A note at the bottom of page 31 states that the limit of members was increased from fifty to one hundred.

No year-books were published for 1885 and 1886.

Grolier Club Constitution Officers By-Laws Members. M.DCCC.LXXXVII. 50 p. 16°.

Grolier Club Constitution Officers By-Laws Members M.DCCC.LXXXVIII. 58 p. 16°.

Grolier Club Officers Members Constitution and By-Laws Reports. M.DCCC.-LXXXIX. 95 p. 16°.

Grolier Club Officers Members Constitution and By-Laws Reports. M.DCCC.-XC. 90 p. 16°.

Grolier Club Officers Members Constitution and By-Laws Reports. M.DCCC.XCI. 107 p. 16°.

Grolier Club Officers Members Constitution and By-Laws Reports. M.DCCC.XCII. 109 p. 16°.

The Grolier Club of the City of New York. Officers Committees Certificate of Incorporation Constitution By-Laws House Rules Members. M.DCCC.XCIII. 72 p. 16°.

The Grolier Club of the City of New York. Officers Committees Constitutions and By-Laws House Rules Members etc. M.DCCC.XCIV. 75 p. 16°.

The Grolier Club of the City of New York. Officers Committees Constitutions By-Laws House Rules Members etc. M.DCCC.XCV. 75 p. 16°.

The Grolier Club of the City of New York. Officers Committees Constitution By-Laws House Rules Members Annual Reports etc. M.DCCC.XCVI. 102 p. 16°.

The Grolier Club of the City of New York Officers Committees Constitution By-Laws House Rules Members Annual Reports etc. M DCCC XCVII. 120 p. 16°.

BOOKS PRINTED IN VERY LIMITED NUMBERS FOR SPECIAL USE, BUT NEVER PUBLISHED

Specimens of historical printing types, printed but not published, as illustrations to a Discourse by Theodore L. De Vinne, before The Grolier Club, January 28, 1883. 2 + 15 pages of illustrations, facsimiles and specimens of modern type.

A Short Hand-List of English Plays, Masques, and Pageants, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the Restoration. Printed, but not published, for the use of the Publication Committee of The Grolier Club. New York, December, 1893. 68 p. Royal 4°. No titlepage; description on recto of first leaf.

Jean Grolier. [Written for the club by Charlotte Adams.] 14 p. 16°.

CHAPTER XXI

THE FILSON CLUB

1884–

THE Filson Club, of Louisville, Ky., is unique in that it is the only book club that includes women in its membership. It was organized in 1884 by Dr. Reuben T. Durrett for the purpose of collecting and preserving data pertaining to the history of Kentucky and adjacent States. It started with ten members, and now numbers upwards of five hundred. The club was named after John Filson, schoolmaster, speculator, and verse-maker,*

* John Filson was born near the Brandywine, Pennsylvania, about the year 1747. He went to

who wrote the first history of Kentucky, which was published in Wilmington, Delaware, by John Adams, in 1784. When this book was one hundred years old, The Filson Club was incorporated, and began its career by publishing an account of the life of John Filson, which was prepared by Dr. Durrett, and read by him at the second meeting of the club, in June, 1884. The volume contains a fine

Kentucky, probably in 1783, where he formed the acquaintance of, and collected information from, Daniel Boone, Levi Todd, and other pioneers. Having prepared the manuscript of his history of Kentucky and his map, he returned East and had them published. He returned to Kentucky in 1784 and in 1787. In 1788 he laid out the town of Losantiville, now Cincinnati. In the year following he set out alone to explore the solitudes of the Big Miami woods, and was seen no more by his white comrades. Nor was any trace of his body ever found. — W. H. Venable in his "Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley." Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co., 1891. 8°. pp. 10, 11.

lithographic facsimile of the map of Kentucky made by Filson, of which the existence had been often doubted, owing to the fact that it seems never to have been issued with his book, though the titlepage calls for it.* This

* The complete title of Filson's work is as follows: "The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke; and an Essay towards the Topography and Natural History of that Important Country. To which is added an Appendix containing: I. The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon, one of the First Settlers, comprehending every important Occurrence in the Political History of that Province. II. The Minutes of the Piankashaw Council, held at Post St. Vincent's, April 15, 1784. III. An Account of the Indian Nations inhabiting within the Limits of the Thirteen United States; their Manners and Customs; and Reflections on their Origin. IV. The Stages and Distances between Philadelphia and the Falls of Ohio; from Pittsburg to Pensacola, and several other Places. The whole illustrated by a new and accurate Map of Kentucke, and the Country adjoining, drawn from actual surveys. By John Filson. Wilmington, printed by John Adams, 1784."

map is excessively scarce, and a reproduction of it from the copy in the library of Harvard College, therefore, added greatly to the interesting text.

The second volume, "The Wilderness Road," by Captain Thomas Speed, gives the story, told in a remarkably engaging manner, of the remarkable immigration to Kentucky that began in 1775, and in less than twenty years created a State in the western wilderness, with a population of nearly 100,000. The author describes the routes by which emigrants passed from the seaboard into Kentucky, and particularly describes that byway of the Shenandoah Valley and Cumberland Gap, with the last section of which, the "wilderness road," Daniel Boone's name is connected as pathfinder.

William Henry Perrin's work, "The Pioneer Press of Kentucky," the third volume published by The Filson Club, is a welcome contribution to the mea-

gre history of printing in the West. The author reviews the history of the newspaper press from the printing of the first paper west of the Alleghanies, *The Kentucke Gazette*, issued by John Bradford* in Lexington, August 11, 1787, to the establishment of the *Daily Press* in 1830. The volume was embellished with facsimiles of *The Kentucke Gazette* and of *The Farmer's Library*, a view of the first printing-house in Kentucky, and portraits of John Bradford, Shadrach Penn, and George D. Prentiss, the pioneer newspaper publishers in the West.

In "The Political Beginnings of Kentucky," the author, Col. John Mason Brown, varies the commonly received political history in Kentucky

* For an interesting popular description of John Bradford and his printing-room and bookbindery, see "The Choir Invisible." By James Lane Allen. New York, Macmillan & Co., 1897. 16°. pp. 95–110.

in more than one important direction. Colonel Brown has gone to the bottom of what are known as Spanish, French, and British intrigues in the West, and, if he has read the evidence correctly, has righted the wrongs inflicted upon some of the best and wisest of the pioneers of the West. To accomplish this he not only appealed to the original authorities in this country, but secured from foreign archives copies of the original despatches, touching these transactions, sent by agents to their governments. The despatches of Dorchester, Miro, and Gardoqui have been especially laid under contribution. The author has left no field unexplored where the gleanings of original truth could be had, and the result of his labours will make his book authority upon the subject treated. Colonel Brown insists that the word "Kentucky" so long understood to mean the dark and

bloody ground, is really derived from an Iroquois word, *kentake*, that means "the meadow (or prairie) land." The name probably originated in those treeless stretches of country between the Salt and the Green rivers, which the early settlers called "barrens." A portrait of the author serves as frontispiece to the volume.

The seventh volume of The Filson Club, published in 1892, contains an address by Reuben T. Durrett on "The State of Kentucky: its discovery, settlement, autonomy, and progress for a hundred years," that is a document of considerable value from an historic standpoint. It ranks especially high because it is a history of Kentucky condensed into an hour's talk. The volume was quickly taken up and is now among the scarcest of the club's issues.

"The Centenary of Louisville," a paper prepared by Dr. Durrett on the

occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louisville, presents an important array of historic facts, many of which have never before appeared in print. In the footnotes and appendixes are given the contents of rare manuscripts which show that the story of Louisville and its hardy pioneers had never before been correctly told. The names of all the founders and early builders of the city are given, so that their descendants, now scattered over the land, may learn what their ancestors did towards establishing and promoting the chief city in Kentucky. The volume contains portraits of Sieur La Salle, the discoverer of the site, and of General Clark, the founder of the city of Louisville.

Another volume published by The Filson Club which deserves mention —"The Life and Writings of Rafinesque," by Dr. Richard Ellsworth Call —had its inception in an attempt to

clear up certain matters connected with the synonymy of a large and important group of fresh-water mollusks — the *Unionidæ*. A number of very remarkable facts were thus incidentally learned, connected with the personality of Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, the eminent naturalist, who was born in Turkey in Europe in 1783, and died in Philadelphia, where the greater part of his life had been spent, in 1840. As the collation of data proceeded, the facts learned seemed of sufficient importance to group them for presentation to the literary and scientific world, in the hope that a better and more intelligent understanding of the work of this eccentric naturalist might result. A number of impressions were forced upon the attention of Dr. Call as the work proceeded; among other conclusions reached was the one that Rafinesque had not always been fairly treated by his con-

temporaries. Resulting from this came the conviction that many naturalists now living had formed opinions concerning the nature and value of Rafinesque's work which were quite erroneous, and this consideration at last induced the author to make public the result of his researches. A complete bibliography of Rafinesque's writings on every subject, comprising upwards of four hundred titles, is added to the memoir.

The last book thus far published by The Filson Club, being No. 12 of the series, is entitled "Bryant s [or Bryan's] Station," etc., and is the first of the series to partake of a miscellaneous character. All the previous volumes are monographs, while this is made up of separate articles, as follows: (1) "The Lexington Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, with a list of its officers and members, and the memorial proceedings at the un-

veiling of the monument erected to the memory of the heroic mothers and daughters of Bryan's or Bryant's Station," by Mrs. Elizabeth Slaughter Bassett Scott; (2) "The first act in the siege of Bryant's Station, embracing the memorial proceedings there on the 18th, [of August, 1896,] a list of the inhabitants of the Station when the Siege began, and a list of the brave mothers and daughters who went to the spring for water," by Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D.; (3) "The Women of Bryant's Station — an original poem," by Major Henry T. Stanton; (4) "The story of Bryan's or Bryant's Station, embracing its full history from its beginning to its end," by Prof. George W. Ranck; (5) "The Battle of the Blue Licks, embracing its full history, with an appendix containing a list of Kentuckians engaged," by Colonel Bennett H. Young; and, (6) "An historic sketch of The Filson Club, with

a list of its officers and members, alphabetically arranged," by Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D.

The event commemorated by this volume was the erection of a monument over a spring near Bryant's Station, which stood five miles from Lexington, Kentucky, on the road leading to Paris about where the road crosses the Elkhorn Creek. On August 15, 1782, Captain William Caldwell, an English officer, and Simon Girty, a renegade Revolutionist, with sixty Tories and three hundred Indians, laid siege to the fort. Its defenders, about forty-four in number, would have perished from want of water had not their wives and daughters — twelve women and sixteen girls — ventured to leave the fort and procure a supply of water from the spring on the Elkhorn. By their heroism these noble women not only saved the lives of their fathers and brothers, but

helped them to withstand the attack of the enemy.

The books of The Filson Club are large quartos, and, while not as luxuriously gotten up as the publications of other book clubs, are nevertheless very creditable specimens of bookmaking. The members of the club obtain copies free. Others may subscribe in advance of publication, at a nominal price, through the publishing agents of the club, John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, and the Robert Clarke Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Besides these publications, a number of papers containing valuable historic and biographic matter have been prepared by different members, and have been read to the club and filed among its archives. Also, manuscripts and scraps of history and biography have been collected and stored among its archives. Some members have made gifts to the club of books, pam-

phlets, and papers, valuable relics, old letters and manuscripts of the pioneer period and portraits.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FILSON CLUB

(1) John Filson the first historian of Kentucky. An account of his life and writings principally from original sources, prepared for The Filson Club, and read at its meeting in Louisville, Ky., June 26, 1884. By Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D., President of The Filson Club. Louisville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. Cincinnati, Ohio: Robert Clarke & Co. 1884. 132 p. Portrait of Filson, facsimiles of Filson's map of Kentucky and of his letter to John Brown. 4°.

(2) The Wilderness Road. A description of the routes of travel by which the pioneers and early settlers first came to Kentucky. Prepared for The Filson Club By Thomas Speed. Map showing routes of travel. Louisville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. 1886. 75 p. Map. 4°.

(3) The Pioneer Press of Kentucky, From the printing of the first paper west of the Alleghanies, August 11, 1787, to the establishment of the Daily Press in 1830. By William Henry Perrin. Written for The Filson Club, And Read before the Club at its August Meeting, 1887, being the Centennial Year of Kentucky Journalism. Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Company, Printers to The Filson Club. 1888. 93 p. 1 Facsimile, 1 plate, and 3 portraits. 4°.

(4) The Life and Times of Judge Caleb Wallace, sometime a Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. By William H. Whitsitt, D.D., LL.D. Louisville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. 1888. 154 p. 4°.

(5) An Historical Sketch of St. Paul's Church of Louisville, Ky., Prepared for the semi-centennial celebration, October 6th 1889. By Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D. Louisville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. 1889. 75 p. Portraits and plates. 4°.

(6) The Political Beginnings of Kentucky. A narrative of public events bearing on the history of that state up to the hour of its admission into the American Union. By Col. John Mason Brown. Louis-

ville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. 1889. 263 p. Portrait of the author. 4°.

(7) The Centenary of Kentucky Proceedings at the celebration by The Filson Club Wednesday, June 1, 1892 of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Kentucky as an Independent State into the Federal Union. [Edited by Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D.] Louisville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. Cincinnati, Ohio: Robert Clarke & Co. 1892. 2–200 p. 2 Portraits and 2 facsimiles. 4°.

(8) The Centenary of Louisville. A paper read before the Southern Historical Society, May 1, 1880, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the city of Louisville as an incorporated town under an act of the Legislature of Virginia. By Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D. Louisville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. 1893. 200 p. Portraits of Sieur La Salle, General Clark, and Colonel Durrett. 4°.

(9) The Political Club, Danville, Kentucky, 1786–1790. Being an account of an early Kentucky society from the original papers recently found. By Thomas

Speed. Louisville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. 1894. 12+167 p. 4°.

(10) The Life and Writings of [Constantine Samuel] Rafinesque. Prepared for The Filson Club and read at its meeting, Monday, April 2, 1894. By Richard Ellsworth Call, M.D. Louisville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. 1895. 10+227 p. Portraits of Rafinesque and facsimile of his work. 4°.

(11) Transylvania University its origin, rise, decline and fall. Prepared for The Filson Club by Robert Peter, M.D., and his daughter, Miss Johanna Peter, members of The Filson Club. Read at the club meetings in October and November, 1895. Louisville, Ky.: [Printed for The Filson Club, by] John P. Morton & Co. 1896. 202 p. Portrait. 4°.

(12) Bryant's Station and the memorial proceedings Held on its Site under the Auspices of the Lexington Chapter, D. A. R., August the 18th, 1896, in honor of its heroic mothers and daughters, prepared for publication by Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D. President of The Filson Club. Louisville, Kentucky, John P. Morton and Company Printers to

The Filson Club 1897. vii + 2 + 277 p. 11 plates, one containing 5 vignette portraits, 5 full page portraits, and 5 full page landscapes and drawings. 4°.

Pages 233 to 258 contain a chapter entitled "The Filson Club: an outline of its history and a list of its officers and members, by Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D., President."

CHAPTER XXII

THE GORGES SOCIETY

1884–

ANOTHER club, that added to the lustre of 1884 as a red-letter year in the annals of the book clubs of America, has its home in the "Pine-tree State," in Portland. It was organized by a few of the members of the Maine Historical Society, at the house of its first president, Mr. James Phinney Baxter, for the purpose of printing and publishing rare books and manuscripts relating to the history of Maine. It was named The Gorges Society, in honour of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the father of English colonization in New England. The society is modelled on the plan of The Prince

Society, and the editions of its books vary according to the number of its members. The volumes are printed uniformly in square octavo. The first volume,“ New England's Vindication,” by Henry Gardiner, (or, as the original titlepage has it, Henry Gardener *Merchant*,) was published in 1884. It is a reprint of “ a polemical composition devoted to an arraignment of the Puritanical element which had thus far controlled the destinies of New England,” published in London in 1660. This was followed by a memoir of George Cleeve, of Casco Bay, the founder of Portland, Me., by James Phinney Baxter. In 1887 the society published “ Rosier's Relation of Waymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine, 1695,” with an introduction and notes by Rev. Henry S. Burrage. The text of the narrative is from a copy of the original publication, in the John Carter Brown library. The editor rejects

the theory, advocated by De Costa and others, that Waymouth explored the Kennebec, and argues in favour of the St. George's River. He takes no account of De Costa's article in the "Narrative and Critical History of America," in the discussion of the literature of the question. The next volume was a reprint of the Lambeth MS. of "The Sagadahoc Colony, comprising The Relation of a Voyage into New England," with an introduction and notes by Rev. Henry O. Thayer. This volume includes a reproduction of a map of Popham's Fort, dated 1607, which is thought to afford evidence definitely fixing the location of Popham Colony. A memoir of Christopher Levett, of York, the pioneer colonist in Casco Bay, by James Phinney Baxter, is the last work thus far issued by the society. A sixth volume is in contemplation, but has not yet been decided upon.

(1) New England's Vindication. By Henry Gardiner. Edited with notes by Charles Edward Banks, M.D. London, 1660. Printed for The Gorges Society, Portland, Maine. 1884. 83 + 1 p. Facsimile of the original titlepage. Square 8°. 160 copies.

Contains, also, Constitution and List of Members of The Gorges Society.

[Notice of The Gorges Society's first publication, "New England's Vindication," with Constitution, Rules and Regulations.] Portland. 1884. 7 p. Square 8°.

No titlepage.

(2) George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630–1667, With Collateral Documents. "Enquire no further who was his father. Thou shalt anon see that he was, as the Italians express it, 'a son to his own labors.'" By James Phinney Baxter, A.M. Printed for The Gorges Society, Portland, Maine. 1885. 339 p. 2 Plates, 1 portrait, 1 map, 1 facsimile. Square 8°. 200 copies.

(3) Rosier's Relation of Waymouth's Voyage To the Coast of Maine, 1605, with an

introduction and notes. By Henry S. Burrage, D.D. Printed for The Gorges Society, Portland, Maine. 1887. xi + 176 p. 2 Plates, 2 portraits, 2 maps. Square 8°. 200 copies.

(4) The Sagadahoc Colony, comprising The Relation of a Voyage into New England; (Lambeth Ms.) With an introduction and notes. By the Rev. Henry O. Thayer, A. M. Printed for The Gorges Society, Portland, Maine. 1892. xi + 276 p. 1 Portrait, 4 plates, 3 maps, 1 facsimile. Square 8°. 200 copies.

(5) Christopher Levett of York, The Pioneer Colonist in Casco Bay. By James Phinney Baxter, A. M., Author of George Cleeve of Casco Bay, . . . &c. Printed for The Gorges Society, Portland, Maine. 1893. xii + 166 p. 2 Plates, 1 map, 1 table, 1 facsimile. Square 8°. 200 copies.

Besides the memoir, the volume contains a reprint of Levett's "A Voyage into Nevv England Begun in 1623. and ended in 1624."

CHAPTER XXIII

THE DUNLAP SOCIETY

1885–

IN February, 1885, a little group of residents of New York City, who were students of the stage and collectors of theatrical books and portraits, held a meeting at the suggestion of Prof. Brander Matthews, and discussed the possibility of organizing a society in which might be brought together all those who were interested in the history of the theatre in America. The result of this conference was the organization of The Dunlap Society by Thomas J. McKee, Brander Matthews, Laurence Hutton, Harry Edwards, and J. H. V. Arnold. The

society was named after William Dunlap,* one of the first of American dram-

* William Dunlap was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., February 19, 1766, and died in New York City September 28, 1839. He was an artist of no mean reputation, and, besides a number of plays, some of which have been reprinted by The Dunlap Society, and a few minor works, he wrote: "Memoirs of the Life of George Frederick Cooke, Esquire, late of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden . . . Composed principally from Journals and other authentic Documents left by Mr. Cooke; and the Personal Knowledge of the Writer." New York, D. Longworth, 1813. 2 vols., 18°. "The Life of Charles Brockden Brown: together with Selections from the Rarest of his Printed Works, from his Original Letters, and from his Manuscripts before unpublished." Philadelphia, James P. Parker, 1815. 2 vols., 8°. "A History of the American Theatre" . . . New York, J. & J. Harper, 1832. 8°. "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States" . . . New York. Geo. P. Scott & Co., 1834. 2 vols., 8°. "History of New York for Schools" . . . New York, Harper & Brothers, 1837. 18°. "History of the New Netherlands, Province of New York, and State of New York, to the Adoption of the Federal Constitution" . . . New York,

atists, one of the earliest of American managers, and the foremost historian of the American theatre. Its object was (1) To bring together all those interested in the history of the American Theatre; (2) To issue such books and pamphlets as would throw light on this history, most of which might otherwise remain unknown, unprinted, and often, no doubt, unwritten; and (3) To collect and to preserve portraits of distinguished American actors, dramatists, and other theatrical celebrities that might otherwise be lost, and from time to time to issue engravings of these to its members.

printed by Carter & Thorp, 1839–1840. 2 vols., 8°. Dunlap, in 1796, was associated with Hallam and Hodgkinson in the management of the John Street Theatre; in 1798 he took the Park Theatre, and in 1805 he rented the New York Theatre, where he became bankrupt in a short time. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design.

In the fall of 1886 the society published its first book — "The Contrast, by Royall Tyler (the first comedy by an American author performed on the professional stage,") edited, with an introduction, by Thomas J. McKee. Of this one hundred and sixty-five copies were printed for the members of the club and ten for the editor. The text was that of the first edition published by Thomas Wignell, in Philadelphia, in 1790. Mr. McKee, in his introduction, sketched briefly the career of the author and the history of the play, pointing out that the success of an American comedy, written by an American on an American subject, helped greatly to soften the prejudice against the theatre which existed in the United States at the close of the last century. Mr. McKee also enriched this edition with the music of "Alknomook, the Death Song of the Cherokee Indians," reprinted from the very

scarce original published in New York by G. Gilfert. From the editor's collection of prints came also the inserted frontispiece, a reproduction of a scene from the "Contrast," drawn by William Dunlap, but unfortunately badly etched by the contemporary engraver, Maverick.

In the same year the society reprinted two of Dunlap's plays—"The Father; or, American Shandyism," and "André." To "The Father" Mr. Thomas J. McKee furnished an introduction, in which he gives a full list of all of Dunlap's plays, with the dates of performance and of publication, so far as they have been published. As a frontispiece, an artotype was made from a picture painted by Dunlap in 1788, and now in the New York Historical Society, which represents the artist showing a picture of Hamlet to his parents. "André" was reprinted from the original edition of 1798, and

has an introduction by Prof. Brander Matthews. The frontispiece is a facsimile of a portrait of Major André, engraved by Hopwood from a drawing by André himself, with an ornamental border by Shirt.

"Opening Addresses," edited by Laurence Hutton, is an exceedingly interesting collection of "opening addresses" written for and delivered at the first performances in many American theatres, from Boston to San Francisco, 1752 to 1880. The illustration, which forms the frontispiece, is a reproduction, printed in blue ink, of one piece of a collection of blue stone-china in use early in this century, which was adorned with views of the chief buildings in New York City. The plate chosen for reproduction was decorated with a view of the Park Theatre, which had never before been engraved. A companion volume to this is the one entitled "Occasional Addresses," ed-

ited by Laurence Hutton and William Carey. In making this selection preference was given to those prologues, epilogues, and other "occasional addresses," in verse, with which the students of dramatic literature are least familiar. The frontispiece is a reproduction, printed for the first time in this volume, of a drawing made by Roger Riordan for *The Century Magazine*. It shows views of the building on Astor Place, New York City, which was built by subscription in 1847, and called the Astor Place Opera House, the site of which is now occupied by the Mercantile Library building.

The three volumes of "Brief Chronicles" contain sketches by William Winter of nearly a hundred famous actors and actresses, originally printed in *The Albion*, *Weekly Review*, *New York Tribune*, and other journals. "The Actor, and other speeches chiefly on theatrical subjects and occasions,"

is another volume by William Winter, printed by the society.

The "Memoir of the Professional Life of Thomas Abthorpe Cooper," by Joseph Norton Ireland, was the first publication of the society written especially for it. It is illustrated with several facsimile play-bills, with an autograph letter of Cooper's, from Mr. McKee's rich collection, and with a portrait of Cooper, painted by Wood and engraved by Edwin, reproduced from the *Polyanthus Magazine* of 1812. Another volume, specially prepared for The Dunlap Society, is the memoir of William E. Burton, by William L. Keese. Mr. Keese is the son of John Keese, member of the firm of Cooley & Keese, who fifty years ago were famous auctioneers. Burton was a frequent visitor at the auction room of Cooley & Keese, and the junior member of the firm became a close personal friend of the actor. The volume con-

tains an engraved portrait of Burton, a picture of the residence at 174 Hudson Street, New York City, in which Burton died, and a reproduction of the original titlepage of *The Gentleman's Magazine and Monthly Review*, published in Philadelphia from 1837 to 1839. Burton was the editor and proprietor of this "monthly publication of original miscellany" until 1839, when he sold it to Graham, who merged it into his *Casket*, and later turned it into *Graham's Magazine*. Edgar A. Poe was one of the earliest contributors to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the titlepage of which, by the way, was designed by Burton himself.

Another important reprint is John Burk's "Bunker-Hill; or, the Death of General Warren." The text chosen is that of the edition printed by T. Greenleaf in 1797, and is dedicated to Aaron Burr. John Burk was an Irishman. While a student at Trinity College,

Dublin, he became involved with the authorities on account of his radical political sentiments, and was obliged to fly to America. He settled in Boston, October 6, 1796, and started *The Polar Star and Boston Advertiser*, which had a short and fitful career. The following year he turned up in New York as the editor of a newspaper called *The Time-Piece*. He was arrested on a charge of publishing a libel contrary to the provisions of the sedition laws of 1798. After his release he went South, and settled in Petersburg, Va. In 1804 he published three volumes of a "History of Virginia." On April 11, 1808, he was killed in a duel, by a Frenchman named Coquebert. Burk was the author of eight dramatic pieces, of which his "Bunker-Hill" is the most interesting. It was performed in Boston in 1797, a year before Dunlap's "André" was given.

Owing to the death of Edwin Booth,

John Gilbert, and Harry Edwards, to the illness of Judge J. H. V. Arnold, and to the absence in Europe of Professor Matthews, the society, after publishing Burk's "Bunker-Hill," for the time came to a stand-still. Year after year elapsed until 1896, when the society was reorganized under the presidency of Douglas Taylor. Judge Charles P. Daly was induced to complete work on a revised and enlarged edition of his essay, "When was the Drama first introduced in America," read before the New York Historical Society more than thirty years ago. The volume was published in August, 1896, and gives Judge Daly's original essay, which he revised and changed in some important parts, with a supplement which shows how much further light had come to the author. The additional matter is padded, and is perfunctory; it gives one the impression that the author, in making up

the supplement, used merely such material as happened to come to his hand, and had not taken the trouble to dig out the facts for a real history of the stage. It is, however, a good basis for a more exhaustive account.

Since its reorganization The Dunlap Society has also published "The Magazine and the Drama," an index compiled by James Harry Pence. From Poole's and Fletcher's "Index to Periodical Literature" a large amount of material has been drawn, which has been reinforced by Mr. Pence's own work, and thus an author and subject-key has been supplied to articles relating to the drama in more than 170 periodicals. A "Portrait of William Dunlap," engraved by Max Rosenthal, in pure mezzotinto, from the original painting in the National Academy, also was issued in the "new series" of the club's publications.

The last book thus far published by The Dunlap Society is an "Autobiography of Clara Fisher Maeder." This work was edited by Douglas Taylor, the present president of the society, who also furnishes an introduction, written in a charmingly tender, reminiscent vein, and full of gentle and kindly touches. The volume contains ten portraits and facsimiles of two rare play-bills.

Mr. McKee's severe illness has interfered with the proposed publication of "A Bibliographical Account of American Theatrical Literature," modelled on the admirable "Bibliographical Account of the English Theatrical Literature, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," by Robert W. Lowe, one of the English members of The Dunlap Society. Mr. McKee's book when issued will be an invaluable and indispensable supplement to Mr. Lowe's book, as the English editor

has carefully refrained from including American titles in his list. Judge Arnold, also, has in view a "Sketch-List of American Dramatic Portraits," which promises to be as elaborate a catalogue as it certainly is a much-needed one. Other books promised are Paul Leicester Ford's "Washington and the Drama;" Edward Freiberger's "The Stage in Chicago;" Charles N. Mann's "Old Philadelphia Theatres;" and several autobiographies of eminent actors and actresses.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DUNLAP SOCIETY

(1) The Contrast A Comedy by Royall Tyler With an introduction by Thomas J. McKee New York: The Dunlap Society 1887. 40 + 107 p. 1 Plate, 1 facsimile. 8°. 175 copies.

(2) The Father or American Shandyism A Comedy by William Dunlap With an introduction by Thomas J. McKee New York: The Dunlap Society 1887. xxii + 2 + 68 p. Plate. 8°. 175 copies.

(3) Opening Addresses Edited by Laurence Hutton New York The Dunlap Society 1887. xv + 145 p. Plate. 8°. 175 copies.

(4) André A Tragedy in Five Acts by Wm Dunlap With an introduction by Brander Matthews New York: The Dunlap Society 1887. xxxii + 2 + 139 p. Portrait. 8°. 175 copies.

(5) A Memoir of the professional life of Thomas Abthorpe Cooper By Joseph Norton Ireland New York: The Dunlap Society 1888. x + 6 + 102 p. Portrait, 1 facsimile. 8°. 190 copies.

(6) Biennial reports of the Treasurer and Secretary of The Dunlap Society New York: The Dunlap Society 1888 51 p. Portrait. 8°. 500 copies.

(7) Brief Chronicles By William Winter "For they are the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time" HAMLET [Part I] New York The Dunlap Society 1889 8 + 112 p. Portrait. 8°. 190 copies.

(8) Brief Chronicles By William Winter Part II. [New York The Dunlap Society 1889.] 6 + 113 - 232 p. Portrait. 8°. 190 copies.

(9) Charlotte Cushman A Lecture by Lawrence Barrett With an appendix containing a letter from Joseph N. Ireland New York The Dunlap Society 1889. 10 + 44 p. Portrait. 8°. 175 copies.

Contains, also, a catalogue of the portraits of Miss Cushman, with a bibliography, and a list of all the characters acted by her during her long career on the stage.

(10) Brief Chronicles By William Winter Part III [New York The Dunlap Society 1890.] 8 + 233 – 339 + 4 p. Portrait. 8°. 190 copies.

(11) A Sketch of the life of John Gilbert together with extracts from his letters and souvenirs of his career By William Winter "We, whose theatric days fly ever fleeter, Whose gaze along the past grows faint and dim, Have seen our last Sir Robert and Sir Peter — Polonius dies with him." — O. C. WYMAN New York The Dunlap Society 1890 12 + 55 p. Portrait. 8°. 190 copies.

(12) Occasional Addresses Edited by Laurence Hutton and William Carey New York The Dunlap Society 1890. xvii + 139 p. Plate. 8°. 185 copies.

(13) The Actor and other speeches chiefly on theatrical subjects and occasions By William Winter New York The

Dunlap Society 1891. 14 + 80 + 3 p. Portrait. 8°. 190 copies.

(14) William E. Burton a sketch of his career other than that of actor, with glimpses of his home life, and extracts from his theatrical journal By William L. Keese New York The Dunlap Society 1891 12 + 56 p. Portrait, plate, facsimile. 8°. 190 copies.

(15) Bunker-Hill or the death of General Warren An Historic Tragedy in Five Acts By John Burk With an introductory essay by Brander Matthews New York The Dunlap Society 1891 8 + 82 p. Plate. 8°. 190 copies.

(16) First theater in America When was the drama first introduced in America? An Inquiry by Hon. Charles P. Daly, LL.D. Including a consideration of the objections that have been made to the stage New-York The Dunlap Society 1896. [New Series, No. I.] 10 + 115 p. Portrait, facsimile of play-bill. 8°. 260 copies.

(17) The Magazine and the Drama An Index compiled by James Harry Pence "Happy shall I be to give you the information you desire, if you will use your knowledge in some useful way"

The chance utterance of a friend New-York The Dunlap Society 1896. [New Series, No. II.] xiii + 2 + 190 p. 8°. 250 copies.

(18) Portrait of William Dunlap, founder of the National Academy of Design, First Historian of the American Drama, Leading Dramatist and Manager, and Historian of New York. Engraved [for The Dunlap Society] by Max Rosenthal in pure mezzotinto from the original painting in the National Academy. Size of paper $11\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; impression of plate $5 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 250 signed proofs.

(19) Autobiography of Clara Fisher Maeder Edited by Douglas Taylor (President of The Dunlap Society) "As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came." New-York The Dunlap Society 1897. [New Series, No. III.] xlviii + 138 p. 10 Portraits and 2 (folded) play-bills. 8°. 260 copies.

Nine of the portraits are of Clara Fisher, the latest taken in March, 1897; and one of "James Gaspard Maeder at XIV."

CHAPTER XXIV

THE PEGASUS

1885–

"THE Pegasus," a circle of poets, which has been meeting in Philadelphia since Washington's Birthday, 1885, when it was organized by a "few choice spirits, who wrote verse and read good books, and liked to sit up late to talk them over," has recently also earned the reputation of a book club by the issue of a "Year Book." The Pegasus is divided into four classes — active members, limited to twenty-one; art members, limited to three; musical members, limited to three; and honorary members limited to such persons as the club shall deem worthy of such distinction. The

list of members includes such names as Edmund Clarence Stedman and Frank Dempster Sherman from New York; and, in Philadelphia, claims Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Francis Howard Williams, Owen Wister, Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Charles H. A. Esling, Arthur Hale, S. Decatur Smith, Jr., Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Ernest Lacy, J. Chalmers Da Costa, Frank Miles Day, John H. Ingham, Gilbert P. Knapp, Charles Leonard Moore, Oliver Perry Smith, Charles Pomeroy Sherman, Henry H. Suppler, Harvey Maitland Watts, and Harrison S. Morris. The lamented John Stewardson, an architect of unusual and wide promise, was also a member; and one of the earliest of the "brotherhood in song" was Charles Henry Lüders, who had also given sure signs of real poetic talent of the highest order.

The first book of the club is entitled "The Year Book of The Pegasus,"

and bears the club's motto: "To turn and wind a fiery pegasus." The imprint is that of J. B. Lippincott Company, 1896. On forty-nine handsomely printed octavo pages are a dedication "To the Reader" by Owen Wister, and the following poems: "Out of the Beast," by Solomon Solis Cohen; "The Army of Despair," by J. Chalmers Da Costa; "Cedar Hollow," by Frank Miles Day; "The Overture," by Charles H. A. Esling; "The Ladies of Manhattan," by Arthur Hale; "Incompleteness," by John H. Ingham; "Charles Henry Lüders," by Gilbert P. Knapp; "Melancholy," by Ernest Lacy; "To Barbara," by John Kearsley Mitchell; "The Passing of Tennyson," by S. Weir Mitchell; "The Constellations," by Charles Leonard Moore; "Oracle," by Harrison S. Morris; "Arcadians Both," by Oliver Perry-Smith; "The Prince of Peace," by Charles Pomeroy Sherman; "The

Beggar's Gift," by S. Decatur Smith, Jr.; "Mors Beneficia," by Edmund Clarence Stedman; "Of Women Clerks," by John Stewardson; "Dreamland," by Henry H. Supplee; "But Yesterday," by Harvey Maitland Watts; "Love Came to Me," by Francis Howard Williams; and "The Ground-Hog and the Signal-Service Officer," by Owen Wister. All the poems had been, before publication, submitted to and accepted by The Pegasus, in accordance with the rules of the club.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PEGASUS

Number One The Year Book Of The Pegasus "To turn and wind a fiery pegasus" [Printed for The Pegasus by] J. B. Lippincott Company Philadelphia MDCCCXCV. 49 p. 12°.

CHAPTER XXV

THE CLUB OF ODD VOLUMES

1886–

THE Club of Odd Volumes was organized in Boston in 1886, though it was not until the following year that it adopted a constitution and by-laws and formally took its name. The object for which the club was formed is stated to be "the promotion of literary and artistic tastes; the study of the arts as applied to bookmaking; the establishment and maintenance of a reference library; and exhibits of a special and instructive character." The club, of which James F. Hunnewell is president, and William G. Shillaber secretary, has forty members, has

thus far published one portrait and eight books, and has held three exhibitions, the last of which, in February, 1897, was to celebrate its tenth birthday anniversary.

The first publication of The Club of Odd Volumes was a portrait of Francis Bernard, Governor of Massachusetts, 1760–1769, from an original in the possession of his descendants in England, engraved by John A. J. Wilcox. After the edition of one hundred and fifty-one copies had been printed, the plate was defaced. The second publication was a volume containing a collection, made by John B. Gough, the noted temperance lecturer, of the works of George Cruikshank, in oil, water-colours, original drawings, etchings, woodcuts, lithographs, and glyphographs. The volume was embellished by twenty-eight original drawings, reproduced by photogravure. The next two publications were

translations of Imbert de Saint-Amand's "The Women of the Court of Louis XV.," and "The Last Years of Louis XV." Each volume contained two photogravure portraits — one printed in colours, with a duplicate in black, the other printed in bistre, with the duplicate in black.

In 1894, The Club of Odd Volumes began a series of reprints under the general title of *Early American Poetry*. In this series four volumes have thus far been published. The first is a reprint of "New England's Crisis," by Benjamin Tompson, with a preface and an essay on "The Early Poetry of the Provinces, now parts of the United States," by J. F. Hunnewell. The "New England's Crisis," it is supposed, appeared originally in 1676, and was probably both written and printed in Boston or Cambridge, Mass. The subject was King Philip's War; and this poem about the Indian king may

be called our first epic. The book is so rare that after considerable search Mr. Hunnewell has never been able to find a copy with a titlepage. The club's edition was printed from a copy in the Boston Athenæum. Benjamin Tompson (Thompson or Thomson) was a son of Rev. William Tompson, of Braintree. He was born in 1640. He received a degree at Cambridge, and was master of the public school in Boston from 1667 to 1670, and later of that in Charlestown, until November 7, 1674. He died April 13, 1714, and is buried at Roxbury. Though the titlepage of the original is missing, a reference to mischief done by the Indians early in April, 1676, in the lines about "Chelmsford's Fate," points to the fact that the "Crisis" must have appeared shortly after that time.

The second volume, "New England, or, a briefe enarration of the Ayre,

Earth, Water, Fish and Fowles of that country," is an exact facsimile reproduction of one of the earliest poems relating to our country from the very rare London edition of 1625, in the British Museum. The poet, Rev. W. Morrell, was "a clergyman of good standing in the Established Church," who came to Massachusetts in 1623, with Captain Robert, son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges — the latter in charge of secular affairs, the former charged with those ecclesiastical. Mr. Morrell spent about a year near Plymouth, where he found no official business, but much opportunity for scientific observations, the results of which appear in the poem reprinted. The poem is prefaced by an introduction from the pen of Mr. Hunnewell.

The third volume contains "A Poem and an Elegy," by Cotton Mather. The two works reproduced commemorate two ministers — Rev. Urian

Oakes and Rev. Nathaniel Collins — who were in their time prominent in New England. The Rev. Mr. Oakes, to whom the poem is dedicated, was born in England in 1631, and came to America in 1634, and was graduated from Harvard in 1649. He returned to England, where he was preacher, and he was silenced for non-conformity in 1662. Again he came to America, and began pastoral work in the church in Cambridge, November, 1671, where he was installed February 3, 1680. From April 7, 1675, to February 2, 1680, he superintended Harvard College, and then was its President until his death, July 25, 1681. Cotton Mather thought that he was "a faithful, learned, and indefatigable" president, and Quincy, nearly two centuries later, held the same opinion. Mr. Oakes was also a poet, and a better one than Mather. His Elegy on Shepard, which forms part of the fourth volume of the series

of *Early American Poetry*, far surpasses the work of Mather. The Rev. Nathaniel Collins, to whom the elegy was dedicated, was born in Cambridge, March 7, 1641–42, and was graduated from Harvard in 1660. In 1668, at Middletown, Conn., he was ordained the first minister of a church with "ten male members, including himself." The meeting-house was "twenty feet square, ten feet from sill to plate, and enclosed with palisades, for a safeguard against the Indians." Collins died December 28, 1684. One of his sons, John, married Mary, a daughter of the regicide Dixwell; another, Nathaniel, was the first minister of Enfield, Conn.

The fourth volume is entitled "Elegies and Epitaphs, 1677–1717." The first reprint is "An Elegie upon the Death of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Shepard, late Teacher of the Church at Charlestown, in New England, by a

great Admirer of his Worth and true Mourner for his Death," in other words, by the Rev. Urian Oakes. This poem, according to Mr. Hunnewell, seems to have been the first that was written, printed, and published with its own titlepage in this country. It bears the date "Cambridge, 1677," and was printed by Samuel Green. A facsimile of the titlepage is given, showing the imperfections of type, inking, and impression evident in the original. This is followed by "Three Elegies and an Epitaph," by the Rev. Cotton Mather —on the Rev. John Wilson, (1695,) on Seven Young Ministers, (1705,) on Ezekiel Cheever, (1708,) and on the Hon. Wait Winthrop, (1717). Mr. Hunnewell prepared for the volume a condensed description and biographical introduction.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB OF ODD VOLUMES

(1) [Portrait of] Francis Bernard. Governor of Massachusetts, 1760–69. From an original in the possession of his descendants in England. Engraved by John A. J. Wilcox. 151 copies.

(2) The Work of George Cruikshank in oil, water colors, original drawings, etchings, woodcuts, lithographs and glyphographs Collected by John B. Gough With a facsimile of the catalogue and twenty-eight original drawings reproduced in photogravure Boston The Club of Odd Volumes 1890. 56 p. 4°. 125 copies; and 10 copies on Japanese paper.

(3) The Women of the Court of Louis XV. translated [by George B. Ives] from the French of Imbert de Saint-Amand Boston The Club of Odd Volumes 1892. 7 + 304 p. 4 portraits. 4°. 150 copies.

(4) The Last Years of Louis XV. translated [by George B. Ives] from the French of Imbert de Saint-Amand Boston The Club of Odd Volumes 1893. 7 + 236 p. 4 portraits. 4°. 150 copies.

(5) I. Early American Poetry — New-England's Crisis by Benjamin Tompson Boston The Club of Odd Volumes 1894. 2 + 28 + 2 + 5–31 p. 4°. 100 copies.

(6) II. Early American Poetry — New-England or a briefe enarration of the ayre, earth, water, fish and fowles of that country, with a description of the natures, orders, habits, and religion of the natiues In Latine and English Verse *Sat brevè, si sat benè* Boston The Club of Odd Volumes 1895. 2 + 8 + 8 + 26 p. 4°. 100 copies.

(7) III. Early American Poetry — A Poem and an Elegy by Cotton Mather Boston The Club of Odd Volumes 1896. 14 + 46 p. 4°. 100 copies.

(8) IV. Early American Poetry — Elegies and Epitaphs 1677–1717 Boston The Club of Odd Volumes 1896. 16 + 48 p. 4°. 100 copies.

(9) The Club of Odd Volumes Tenth Anniversary Exhibition At the Boston Art Club February 17–24 1897. 4 + 73 p. 2 Plates. Narrow 12°.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE ROWFANT CLUB

1892–

A NUMBER of the book-lovers of Cleveland, Ohio, who had discussed at various times the possibility of organizing a book club, decided to bring matters to issue by calling a meeting to consider the project in a somewhat more concerted manner than had yet been done. Following this idea, invitations to the number of fifty were issued, care being taken, so far as possible, to have them reach professed book-lovers only. In response to these invitations, twenty gathered at the Hollenden Tavern on the evening of February 23, 1892,

where an informal meeting was held and a temporary organization effected. The object of the club was outlined to be "primarily the critical study of books in their various capacities to please the mind of man; and, secondarily, the publication from time to time of privately-printed editions of books for its members."

At a second meeting at the Hollenden Tavern, on the evening of February 29, the Committee on Club Name submitted as its choice The Rowfant Club,* after Frederick Locker-Lampson's house in Sussex. This title

* The name first mooted was The Gopher Club, and the annual meeting was to be on Gopher, or Ground Hog, Day (Candlemas). In selecting the name it now bears, the club did not change the annual meeting day, and always celebrates Candlemas with appropriate exercises. The seal of the club is an oblong shield, bearing on its field an open book and a lighted candle surmounted by the legend, "Light Seeking Light Doth Light of Light Beguile."

seemed so happily adapted to a book club that it was unanimously adopted. John Cutler Covert was elected president; Charles William Burrows, vice-president; Paul Lemperly, secretary and librarian, and Albert Lee Withington, treasurer. Club-rooms were secured in the Case Building, adjacent to the rooms occupied by the Case Library, and these were informally dedicated on the evening of March 23, 1892.

The first publication of the club was a "Code of Regulations," including a "Foreword, wherein somewhat is told of the Origin of the Club; also the Names of the Members, and a List of the Governing Officers." The pamphlet was handsomely printed for the club by John Wilson & Son, of Cambridge, with a rubricated titlepage and red-line borders.

The second publication was entitled "The Culprit Fay, and other Poems."

Besides "The Culprit Fay," which was written by Joseph Rodman Drake, in three days, shortly after his marriage, the volume contains eighteen other poems by Drake, including the well-known one invoking Halleck's genius, and his ode to "The American Flag," which has recently been set to music by Dvorak. The frontispiece to the volume is a portrait of Drake, engraved by T. Kelly, from the painting by Rodgers. The titlepage and vignettes were designed by Edmund H. Garrett.

The third volume issued by the club was "Some Remarks concerning Mr. Longfellow's 'Excelsior,' by a Fellow of the Rowfant Club." The production is a clever mock-critical analysis of "Excelsior," or, as the author, Frank A. Hilliard, puts it, "an effort to lift the veneer from this famous piece of New England furniture, and expose to a hoodwinked public the

cheap materials of which it is made." The following closing lines may give an idea of the tenor of the skit:

"'Beware the pine!' a peasant cried;
'Beware the monk's toboggan-slide!'
And high above the roaring flood
A voice fell with a roaring thud,
'Excelsior.'

"And there a dog of St. Bernard
At daybreak found him frozen hard,
Still grasping in his icy hand
That banner none could understand,
'Excelsior.'

"They buried him upon that height,
And wondering said, 'He 's out of sight.'
And when a fresh youth comes their way,
The fat monks wink, and slyly say,
'Vobis-cum-off; anozair stray,
Aiks-sail-say-ore.'"

In 1894 the club published its third volume, a "Bibliography of Henry David Thoreau, with an outline of his life," compiled and chronologically arranged by Dr. Samuel Arthur Jones, of Ann Arbor. The arrangement of

the work is as follows: Chronology of Thoreau's life; contributions to *The Dial;* contributions to other magazines; works; the order of publication, contents, and arrangements of the two editions; ana; reviews, criticisms, etc.; years and works, including posthumous books and papers; index of writers. The information is unusually full and interesting reading.

The fourth volume was "Landor's Letter to Emerson,"* edited, with an introductory note, by Dr. Jones, the compiler of the Thoreau bibliography, mentioned above. The "Letter from W. S. Landor to R. W. Emerson," published at Bath, Eng., by E. Williams, in 1856, is a rare *Emersoniana.* Emerson's professed

* Since reprinted in "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century. . . ." Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll, M. A., LL. D., and Thomas Wise. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1896. Vol. II. pp. 191–216.

biographers avoid any mention of it; and although Forster reprinted a portion of it, the letter has never been included in any collected edition of its author's writings.

The letter was written by Landor after reading "English Traits," in which Emerson, twenty-three years after having enjoyed Landor's hospitality at his Villa Gherardesca, in Fiesole, flippantly describes his host with a free hand. The minuteness of detail and incident gave unmistakable evidence that it had not been preserved for twenty-three years in the unaided memory. Landor at once recognized the fidelity of his visitor's note-book; and he naturally deprecated the interpretation of his own unguarded expressions, and was stung by the audacity that enabled his former guest to record and publish this ante-mortem examination of his host. Landor's letter, as the London *Athe-*

nœum, in its review of it, says, "has the pungency, the hyssop, and the strength of his best writings in his best time." At any rate, the "grand old Pagan's" individuality is as apparent in this explosion of glorious mirth and Cyclopæan humour as in the deliberate work which he intended for posterity. The Rowfant edition was reprinted from a copy owned by W. T. Newton, of Boston, Mass. The contents include, besides the interesting introduction and the Letter, the London *Athenœum's* notice, and Emerson's paper on Landor from *The Dial*, Vol. II., p. 262, October, 1841.

The sixth volume is "Rowfant Rhymes, by Frederick Locker, with an introduction by Austin Dobson." The volume contains twenty poems, some of them heretofore unpublished, and a few of them written specially for it by Frederick Locker-Lampson, also a poem, "To Frederick Locker," by

Robert Louis Stevenson, never before printed. It is printed in capitals throughout, which detracts much from the typographical chastity it otherwise possesses. The frontispiece is a portrait of the author by George Du Maurier. The titlepage and one head and one tail piece were designed by Edmund H. Garrett.

"The Code of Regulations," printed for the club in 1896, is a handsome specimen of bookmaking. The titlepage and twenty-eight initial letters were designed by Sindelar, and include reproductions of curious candlesticks belonging to a number of the members. The designs of the candlesticks on the titlepage, combined with the other emblems of the club — the book and the gopher — form an original and striking border. These emblems are repeated in gold on the cover, which is of red cloth.

"Lectures on English Poets," by

James Russell Lowell, the ninth publication of the club, brings together for the first time in book form the twelve addresses delivered by Lowell at the Lowell Institute, in 1855, which won for him the chair of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard College. His literary executor wrote of these addresses: "His powers of critical application and reflection were displayed to advantage in these lectures. No such discourses had then been heard in America. They added greatly to his reputation as critic, scholar, and poet." Ticknor and Fields were eager to publish them at the time of their delivery, but Lowell withheld his consent because he thought that as they were written hurriedly they needed the labour of the file. But an enthusiastic hearer preserved the Boston *Advertiser's* reports of the lectures in a scrapbook, which in time became the property of the University of

Michigan. From these reports the book of The Rowfant Club was prepared. Dr. S. A. Jones, the editor of the collection, explains in his introduction: "The only attempt at 'editing' has been, as far as possible, to reproduce the reporter's copy. Here and there a compositor's error has been corrected and a proofreader's oversight adjusted; sometimes this has been conjectural; sometimes the needful change was obvious. In all else, save the applause, this Rowfant book may be called a faint echo of the Lowell Institute Lectures." The book is handsomely printed on American hand-made paper, uniform in size with the large-paper *Riverside Edition* of Lowell's Works.

The next regular publication of the club will be "The Book of The Rowfant Club." The club has also in preparation a club candlestick, which is to be specially designed.

The club has held exhibitions from

time to time, usually in lines connected with books — their printing, illustration, etc. One of the earliest of these was that of November 8, 1894, of books in limited editions. In December, of the same year, was held an "Exhibition of English and American Books, consisting for the most part of First Editions of Modern Authors." In this latter collection were a number of examples of books from private presses, such as Daniel's, "Kelmscott," etc. In February, 1896, Mr. F. H. Baer, a member of the club, exhibited his fine collection of Valentines, one of the largest in this country. A little later, Mr. George W. Kohlmetz showed forty-two different copies of the publications of The Puckle's Club, a number of which were unique. It is interesting to note that Mr. Kohlmetz's collection of these books is reputed to be the most complete in the world. Other exhibitions included one in October, 1896, of Wal-

toniana, the fine collection of Mr. H. A. Sherwin, and one in April, 1897, of books published by American book clubs.

No member is allowed to subscribe for more than two copies of any work issued by The Rowfant Club, and no more are printed than are subscribed for. The membership was at first limited to sixty resident, and fifteen non-resident, members. The limit was afterwards extended so as to allow the admission of one hundred members.

In October, 1893, the club removed to larger quarters, at No. 255 Erie Street, and early in 1896 removed to the Ackley mansion, at No. 766 Prospect Street, which has been purchased and refitted into a luxurious home. The present president (in 1897) is W. H. Gaylord, and Eckstein Case is secretary.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ROWFANT CLUB

(1) The Code of Regulations of the Rowfant Club, together with a Foreword, wherein somewhat is told of the Origin of the Club; also the Names of the Members, and a List of the Governing Officers. Cleveland, Ohio [The Rowfant Club] MDCCCXCII. 50 p. Sq. 16°. 250 copies.

(2) The Culprit Fay and other poems. By Joseph Rodman Drake. Cleveland: The Rowfant Club 1893. 96 p. Portrait; titlepage and vignettes by Edmund H. Garrett. 8°. 95 copies; and 5 copies on Japan paper.

(3) Some Remarks concerning Mr. Longfellow's "Excelsior." By a Fellow of The Rowfant Club. Cleveland: The Rowfant Club 1894. 38 p. 16°. 69 copies.

(4) Bibliography of Henry David Thoreau with an outline of his life. Compiled and chronologically arranged by Samuel Arthur Jones. Cleveland: The Rowfant Club MDCCCXCIV. 80 p. Photograph of Thoreau. 12°. 90 copies.

(5) Landor's Letter to Emerson. With an Appendix containing Emerson's Paper on Landor from The Dial. Edited, with an Introductory Note. By Samuel Arthur Jones, for The Rowfant Club. Cleveland: The Rowfant Club MDCCCXCV. 83 p. 12°. 108 copies.

(6) Rowfant Rhymes By Frederick Locker With an introduction by Austin Dobson Cleveland The Rowfant Club MDCCCXCV. 143 p. Portrait of Locker by George Du Maurier. 16° 127 copies on Japanese paper.

(7) Ex Libris Rowfant Club; Designed by Will H. Low; Reproduced in Colors by Bierstadt. xv copies by hand on vellum. 193 sets, (of which 50 were burned,) consisting of one L. P. signed by the artist, one L. P. signed by the President of the Club, and one S. P. Large paper, (plate,) 4 x 5¼ inches. Small paper, (plate,) 3 x 4 inches.

(8) The Code of Regulations of The Rowfant Club. Names of Members, Fellowes, Officers, and the *Personnel* of the Committees. Cleveland: The Rowfant Club MDCCCXCVI. 56 p. 16°. 176 copies.

(9) Lectures on English Poets, by James Russell Lowell. "*Call up him who*

left half-told The story of Cambuscan bold." Cleveland: The Rowfant Club MDCCCXCVII. xvi + 210 p. 8°. 224 copies.

ROWFANTIA

(*Books Printed but Not Published*)

Rowfant Books; being the fore part of a Paper read before the Rowfant Club, June twenty-seventh, entitled Rowfant Books and How to House Them. Imprinted for the Rowfant Club. MDCCCXCV. 14 p. 12°. 94 copies.

Exhibition of Waltoniana, at the Rowfant Club, Cleveland, October 26th, 27th and 28th, 1896. Finding List. 33 p. 16°. 116 copies.

A show of books issued by American Book Clubs held at the Rowfant Club April the twenty-fourth M DCCC XCVII. Cleveland, Ohio, The Rowfant Club 1897. 102 + 2 p. Narrow 12°. 199 copies.

The Rowfant Club Annual Address of the President [W. H. Gaylord] 1897 Cleveland Printed for The Rowfant Club M DCCC XCVII. 2 + 27 p. Photogram of W. H. Gaylord. 16°. 157 copies.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE PHILOBIBLON CLUB

1893–

THE Philobiblon Club had its origin in an exhibition of fine and rare books given in January, 1893, at the Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia. This exhibition was arranged by Mr. John Thomson, the present curator of the club, in concert with Mr. Harrison S. Morris, the managing director of the Academy. The exhibition attracted a great deal of attention, and it occurred to the promoters that that time afforded a favorable opportunity for the institution of a club of book-lovers of Philadelphia. A few of the most influential book-collectors of the

city, such as Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, Dr. William Pepper, and others, were consulted, and a charter was obtained (dated May 6, 1893) on the application of the subscribers organizing The Philobiblon Club. The object of the corporation was stated to be the maintenance of a club to " (1) promote the arts pertaining to the production of books; (2) the union of book-collectors, book-lovers, and those practically interested and engaged in these arts; (3) the occasional publication of suitable books; (4) the encouragement of literary study, including the establishment of a library; and (5) the acquisition, furnishing, and maintenance of suitable premises for the safe-keeping of its property, wherein meetings, lectures, and exhibitions may be given from time to time."

A Constitution was duly proposed and a Board of Directors established,

of which Dr. Pepper was elected President; Harrison S. Morris, Secretary; John P. Nicholson, Treasurer; and John Thomson, Curator and Librarian.

The operations of the club during the four years since it was established have been to a considerable extent tentative. Various social gatherings have been held at the houses of several of its members, and in the rooms of the Free Library of Philadelphia. At these gatherings, members have collected together articles of great interest, among which may be mentioned a complete set of the Kelmscott Press publications, and the publications of The Grolier Club, (the property of Mr. Edelheim), etc. Opportunities have also been afforded to inspect the fine libraries of Mr. Clarence H. Clark and of the Hon. Judge Pennypacker, and to assemble together on invitations extended by Dr. William Pepper,

Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, Mr. Samuel Wagner, and Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, to view or discuss some rare book, manuscript, or engraving.

In March, 1897, the first publication of the club was issued. It consists of a reprint and facsimile of a unique copy of the first print of Magna Charta in this country, the original of which is entitled: "The Excellent Priviledge of | Liberty & Property | Being the | Birth-Right | Of the Free-born Subjects of *Engłand.* | Containing | I. *Magna Charta,* with a learned Comment upon | it. | II. The Confirmation of the Charters of the Li- | berties of *England* and of the Forrest, made in | the 35th year of *Edward* the First. | III. A Statute made the 34 *Edw.* I. commonly | called *De Tallageo non Concedendo;* wherein all | Fundamental Laws, Liberties and Customs are | confirmed. With a Comment upon it. | IV. An Abstract of the Pattent

granted by the | King to *VVilliam Penn* and his Heirs and As- | signs for the Province of *Pennsilvania.* | V. And Lastly, The Charter of Liberties granted | by the said *VVilliam Penn* to the Free-men and | Inhabitants of the Province of *Pennsilvania* and | Territories thereunto annexed, in *America.* | *Major Hæreditas venit unicunq; nostrum a* | *Jure & Legibus, quam a Parentibus.*"

The copy from which the reprint was made was found by Judge Pennypacker in the Library of the Meeting for Sufferings of Philadelphia, in South Fifth Street, in that city. It was bound up in one of many volumes standing on the shelves of the society's library, labelled "Pamphlets." It was printed by William Bradford in 1687, and has a preface by William Penn. The causes which led to the first reproduction of Magna Charta in this country, the immediate object of its publication here,

and the evident influence it exercised on the community which received it, induced the choice of The Philobiblon Club for its first publication, as these causes almost overshadow the bibliographical and typographical interest that gathers round its first printing on a continent now dominated by a people who maintain that their government represents the highest development of that English liberty and English law whose foundation is the Charter.

That the original was printed by Bradford, in 1687, seems attested by the following notice at the foot of Daniel Leeds's "Almanac for 1687" printed by Bradford: "There is now in the Press The Excellent Priviledge of Liberty and Property, to which is added, A Guide for the Grand and Pettit Jury." The single copy known to have been preserved does not bear the imprint of William Bradford. The titlepage,

given in facsimile, looks as if the name of the printer had been removed from the form after it had been prepared for the press. For the claim that the volume was prepared for the press by William Penn, then in England, we have the evidence of David Lloyd, who, in 1728, in "A Defence of the Legislative Constitution of the Province of Pennsylvania," printed by William Bradford, quoted the book as the work of Penn. The Defence, it is known positively, was written by David Lloyd, and no objection is raised in any of the several replies which it called forth, to this assertion that Penn was the author of "Liberty and Property." Lloyd was then attorney-general of the Province, and had been on friendly terms with Penn as early as 1687, hence his unchallenged statement may be accepted as conclusive. Many obvious errors in the work are accounted for by Penn's ab-

sence in Europe. These are referred to in detail in the notes to this reprint.

In order that the people should understand the true basis of their liberties, to the securing of which he devoted his life, William Penn deposited in the archives of his Colony a copy of Magna Charta, "certified by the Keeper and other officers of the Cottonian Library, illuminated and ornamented as the original;" and there it remained for a century. Whether it was before or after doing this that he caused "The Excellent Priviledge of Liberty and Property" to be printed, Mr. Stone, in his excellent introduction to the reprint, says is not known. The address by Penn "To the Reader," printed in full in The Philobiblon Club volume, states his motives for the production of the book in a remarkable manner: "The chief end of the publication hereof is for the information and understanding (what is

their native right and inheritance) of such who may not have leisure from their Plantations to read large volumes; and beside, I know this Country is not furnished with Law-Books, and this being the root from whence all our wholesome English Laws spring, and indeed the line by which they must be squared, I have ventured to make it public, hoping it may be of use and service to many Freemen, Planters and Inhabitants in this Country, to whom it is sent and recommended, wishing it may raise up noble resolutions in all the Freeholders in these new Colonies, not to give away anything of LIBERTY and PROPERTY that at present they do, (or of right as loyal English Subjects, ought to) enjoy, but take up the good example of our ancestors, and understand, that it is easy to part with or give away great privileges, but hard to be gained, if once lost. And therefore

all depends upon our prudent care and actings to preserve and lay sure foundations for ourselves and the posterity of our loins." This address "To the Reader," is followed by an Introduction pointing out the differences between British laws and those of other countries; then the thirty-seven chapters constituting Magna Charta; the Comment on Magna Charta chiefly from Sir Edward Coke; A Confirmation of the Charters of the Liberties of England, and of the Forrest Made Anno xxv. [xxxv] Edward I.; the Sentence of the Clergy against the Breakers of these Articles; the Sentence or Curse given by the Bishops against the Breakers of the Great Charter; a Statute made Anno xxxiv. Edward I., commonly called De Tallagio non Concedendo; the Comment upon the Statute De Tallagio non Concedendo; an Abstract of the Patent granted by the King to William

Penn and his Heirs and Assigns for the Province of Pennsilvania; The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsilvania and Territories thereunto annexed in America; Notes; List of the principal dates mentioned in this work; and, Facsimile of "The Excellent Priviledge of Liberty and Property." The text has been carefully edited from the "Statutes at Large," and a series of notes, prepared by the curator, has been attached explanatory of the obsolete legal terms and historical persons mentioned in the Charter and in the "Comments which accompany the original publication."

In April, 1897, the Club opened to its members their "club rooms," consisting of the entire third floor of No. 1324 Walnut Street (corner of Walnut and Juniper). The Club Library has also been started. In addition to a specimen of work turned out by the

Dove's Bindery, the Shakespeare Society's volumes, and other books purchased by the Library Committee, the collection has been enriched by interesting specimens of Italian bindings presented by Mr. Wagner; by a number of interesting volumes on Italian marriage customs, etc., donated by Mr. Rosengarten, and by several other volumes received from other members of the club.

The club promises to be a great local acquisition, and will undoubtedly obtain much additional strength as an organization now that it has achieved its first publication and procured for itself a local habitation.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PHILOBIBLON CLUB

(1) Catalogue of a Collection of Portraits of the Colonial Period exhibited by The Philobiblon Club. The Academy of the Fine Arts. Philadelphia, November 22, 1893. 63 p. 16°.

(2) Constitution and By-laws of The Philobiblon Club Philadelphia MDCCCXCIII. 10 p. 16°.

(3) The Excellent Priviledge of Liberty and Property being a reprint and fac-simile of the first American edition of Magna Charta printed in 1687 under the direction of William Penn by William Bradford Philadelphia Printed for The Philobiblon Club MDCCCXCVII. 2+8+ix–xv+168+[facsimile] 10+63 p. 4°. 150 copies on hand-made paper, and 5 copies on vellum.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE DUODECIMOS

1893–

THE Duodecimos, a unique book club, composed, as its name indicates, of twelve members, whose residences are scattered over half a continent, was organized July 29, 1893, by Paul Lemperly, of Cleveland, O.; Francis Wilson, of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Edmund H. Garrett, of Boston; and Eugene Field, Herbert Stuart Stone, and W. Irving Way, all of Chicago. The other members and their addresses are as follows: Hon. Ben T. Cable, Rock Island, Ill.; Edward Stratton Holloway, Leon H. Vincent, De Witt Miller, all of Phila-

delphia; Frank E. Hopkins, New York; and A. W. Whelpley, Cincinnati. When Eugene Field died in November, 1895, Prof. Brander Matthews, of New York, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Francis Wilson acts as president, Paul Lemperly as vice-president, and W. Irving Way as secretary and treasurer.

The first publication of The Duodecimos, published in 1894, was entitled "Facsimile of Poor Richard's Almanack for 1733, with an introduction by John Bigelow, and notes on the portraits." The volume contains 106 pages of introduction, 24 pages in facsimile, and 14 portraits of Franklin, one of which was etched by Thomas Johnson, and the others reproduced by the Bierstadt process.

The facsimile of the "third impression" of "Poor Richard's Almanack" for 1733 was engraved for The Duodecimos from the only known copy —

that in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia was long reputed to have an original 1733, but it proved to be a reprint. The facsimile was printed on paper of genuine eighteenth-century manufacture, of which The Duodecimos, by good fortune, procured a quantity from incompleted journals, account-books, and scrap-books, the entries in which gave evidence of the antiquity of the paper, and from which hundreds of blank sheets were rescued. The actual printing of the Almanack was done on an oak hand-press, built in Philadelphia probably before 1800. Thus, so far as could be, the primitive methods of colonial days were followed, excepting that the work was necessarily performed by nineteenth-century workmen. The frontispiece is a portrait of Franklin, etched by Thomas Johnson from the pastel

drawn in Paris in 1783 by Joseph Siffrède Duplessis, now owned by John Bigelow. The other portraits are one at 20 years of age, painted in London, 1726; one at about 50, supposed to be by Benjamin West; one at 60, by David Martin; one at 64, by Mason Chamberlain; one at 71, the "fur-cap Franklin," by Charles Nicholas Cochin; one, the so-called "Versailles portrait"; one owned by Henry C. Thompson of Philadelphia; one at 74, by Louis Carrogis de Carmontelle. done at Paris; one at 75, by Stephen Elmer; one at 77, by Thomas Gainsborough; one at 81, by Charles Willson Peale, painted at Philadelphia in 1787; one, a miniature, by Thouron; and one, a bust, by Jean Antoine Houdon.

The second volume published by The Duodecimos, in 1897, is entitled "The Poems of Mrs. Anne Bradstreet (1612–1672), together with her prose remains, with an introduction by

Charles Eliot Norton." Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet was born, probably in Northampton, Eng., about 1612. She was of good stock, being the eldest daughter of that brusque militant governor, Thomas Dudley, who had sometime crossed swords (of argument) with Winthrop, and who was of high descent and had given largest educational opportunities to Mistress Anne. At the age of sixteen, in 1628, she married Simon Bradstreet, Governor of Massachusetts from 1679 to 1686, with whom she lived till her death at sixty (1672). Among her distinguished descendants may be counted the two Richard Danas, Wendell Phillips, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Channings, and the Buckminsters. After several changes in abode, the family finally settled near Andover, Mass., where Mrs. Bradstreet, though of a delicate constitution, reared eight children; and in this

quiet country home most of her literary work was done, before thirty — from 1630 to 1642 — which in 1650 was published in London as the product of the "Tenth Muse lately sprung up in America." *

The Rev. John Woodbridge — first of his name in America — had married another daughter of Governor Dudley, and being on a visit to England in 1647, when he served as chaplain to the Parliamentary Com-

* "Samuel Sewall and the world he lived in." By Rev. N. H. Chamberlain. Boston, De Wolfe, Fiske & Company, 1897. pp. 236–253. "American Lands and Letters — The Mayflower to Rip Van Winkle." By Donald G. Mitchell. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, MDCCCXCVII. pp. 39–42, and 69. "Anne Bradstreet and her time." By Helen Campbell. Boston, D. Lothrop Company, 1891. 12°. Also, the charming life of Anne Bradstreet written in the most crystal English by the late John Harvard Ellis, prefixed to his edition of Mrs. Bradstreet's poems published by A. E. Cutter of Charlestown, Mass., 1867.

missioners in their parleys with the king, he acted as intermediary in looking after the publication of Mistress Bradstreet's poems; and to his brotherly tenderness no doubt is due the somewhat immoderate, if not immodest, claim for the young authoress to that place among the Muses which appears on the titlepage. There is no gainsaying, however, that Mrs. Bradstreet was clever and wonderfully well instructed for her days, a keen and close observer, often dexterous in her verse, — "catching betimes upon epithets that are very picturesque." Indeed, her verse has been not unfairly likened to "the twittering of the birds — but not their music."

This is the fifth edition of Mrs. Bradstreet's poems. The first was "printed at London for Stephen Bowtell at the signe of the Bible in Popes Head-Alley, 1650"; the second was printed by John Foster, in Boston, in

1678; the third was a reprint of the second edition issued in 1758 without publisher's imprint; and the fourth was a reprint of the second edition, edited by John Harvard Ellis, and published by A. E. Cutter of Charlestown, Mass., in 1867.

The frontispiece of The Duodecimos' volume is a graceful conception of Mrs. Bradstreet, (of whom no authentic portrait exists,) etched by Mr. E. H. Garrett. The volume is further embellished with artotype reproductions of eleven portraits and views taken expressly for this book.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DUODECIMOS

(1) Facsimile of Poor Richard's Almanack for 1733 with an introduction by John Bigelow and notes on the portraits The Duodecimos MDCCCXCIV. 106 + 2 + 24 p. 14 Portraits of Benjamin Franklin. 12°. 12 copies on vellum, and 132 on hand-made paper numbered 1 to 12 and 13 to 144 respectively.

(2) The poems of Mrs. Anne Bradstreet (1612–1672) together with her prose remains with an introduction by Charles Eliot Norton The Duodecimos MDCCCXCVII. xlviii + 347 p. Frontispiece portrait of Mrs. Bradstreet by E. H. Garrett, and 11 other portraits and views. 12°. 12 copies on Japan paper, and 132 on hand-made paper numbered 1 to 12 and 13 to 144 respectively.

(3) The Duodecimos Manual for MDCCCXCVII. 18 p. 18°. 50 copies printed on hand-made paper for members only.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE CAXTON CLUB

1895–

ON the 26th of January, 1895, The Caxton Club was organized in Chicago by George A. Armour, Edward E. Ayer, Charles J. Barnes, John Vance Cheney, Augustus N. Eddy, James W. Ellsworth, George Higginson, Jr., Charles L. Hutchinson, George M. Millard, George S. Payson, Martin A. Ryerson, Herbert S. Stone, W. Irving Way, Chauncey L. Williams, and John H. Wrenn. The object of the club, as stated in the second section of its Constitution, is "the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books. Within the scope of such object may

come the occasional publishing of books designed to illustrate, promote, and encourage these arts, and the acquisition, furnishing, and maintenance of suitable club-rooms for the safe-keeping of the property of the club, in which rooms meetings, lectures, and exhibitions relating to the object of the club may take place from time to time."

In the autumn of 1896 the Committee on Publications issued for The Caxton Club a handsomely-printed edition of "Joutel's Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage." The work is a reprint, page for page, and line for line, of the volume of which the following is the exact titlepage: "A | JOURNAL | Of the LAST | VOYAGE | Perform'd by | Monſr. de la Sale, | TO THE | GULPH of MEXICO, | To find out the | Mouth of the *Miſſiſipi* River; | CONTAINING, | An Account of the Settlements he endeavour'd to | make

on the Coaſt of the aforeſaid *Bay*, his | unfortunate Death, and the Travels of his | Companions for the Space of Eight Hundred | Leagues acroſs that Inland Country of *America.* | now call'd *Louiſiana*, (and given by the King of | *France* to M. *Crozat*,) till they came into *Canada.* | *Written in* French *by Monſieur* JOUTEL, | *A Commander in that Expedition;* | *And Tranſlated from the Edition juſt publiſh'd at* Paris. | With an exact Map of that Vaſt Country, and a Copy of the | *Letters Patents* granted by the K. of *France* to M. *Crozat.* | *LONDON*, Printed for *A. Bell* at the *Croſs-Keys* and | *Bible* in *Cornhill*, *B. Lintott* at the *Croſs Keys* in *Fleet-* | *ſtreet*, and *J. Baker* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*, 1714."

Prof. Melville B. Anderson, of Leland Stanford University, the noted editor and translator, examined and compared both the original French and the original English editions, and

corrected the errors that had crept into the translation. The quaint language of the English translation has been retained, however, without alterations. Professor Anderson's corrections, together with a number of interesting original observations, are embodied in numerous notes appended to the original text. There is included in the book a facsimile of the folding map of the first French edition.

In May, 1897, the club published Captain Derby's "Phœnixiana," the success of which, when first published about fifty years ago, bred a multitude of imitators. Captain George Horatio Derby was born in Dedham, Mass., April 3, 1823. He was graduated from West Point, and served in the Mexican War (1846–47). From 1847 to 1860, he was on various surveys and explorations in Minnesota, California, Texas, and other Western and Southern States. During these years he wrote,

under the pseudonym of "John Phœnix," those humorous squibs and sketches which were published in 1856 under the title of "Phœnixiana; or, Sketches and Burlesques." While in the employ of the U. S. Coast Survey, in charge of the erecting of lighthouses on the coast of Florida, he received a sunstroke, which resulted in softening of the brain. He was removed to New York, where he died May, 15, 1861. After his death some of his other papers were published under the title of "The Squibob Papers." The Caxton Club's edition was edited by Mr. John Vance Cheney, librarian of the Newberry Library of Chicago, who also supplied a preface to the volumes. In the Appendix added to the second volume are given an unpublished satirical "order" relating to Disbursing Officers of the U. S. Army, Derby's famous "Proposed Changes in the Uniforms of the U. S. Army," with five illustra-

tions from drawings by Derby, reproduced in colours; also, about ten humorous illustrations, published for the first time, from original pen-and-ink sketches by the author. The first volume has as frontispiece an etched portrait on India paper of Captain Derby, by W. H. M. Bicknell, from a painting by F. B. Carpenter.

The club has already held five exhibitions—of bookbindings; of etchings designed to illustrate Philip Gilbert Hamerton's "Etching and Etchers;" of ex-libris books interesting through their associations; of books interesting through their associations; and an exhibit of Japanese colour prints, which was introduced with an address by Frederick W. Gookin.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAXTON CLUB

(1) The Book of The Caxton Club Officers, Committees, Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, By-Laws, Members Chicago MDCCCXCV. 28 p. 16°.

(2) Exhibition of Book-Bindings held at The Art Institute March 4 to 24 inclusive, under The Auspices of The Caxton Club Chicago 1895. 16 p. 16°.

(3) Catalogue of an Exhibition of Etchings Designed to Illustrate the Work of the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton entitled "Etching and Etchers" Chicago The Caxton Club MDCCCXCV. 23 p. 16°.

(4) The Caxton Club Officers, Committees, Articles of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws, House Rules, Members Chicago 116 Dearborn Street MDCCCXCV. 49 p. 16°.

(5) Catalogue of an Exhibition of Ex Libris Books Interesting through their Associations February, 1896 Chicago The Caxton Club MDCCCXCVI. 37 p. 16°.

(6) Catalogue of an Exhibit of Books Interesting through their Associations February, 1896 Chicago The Caxton Club MDCCCXCVI. 54 p. 20 facsimiles. 12°. 124 copies; and 3 copies on Japan vellum.

(7) Joutel's Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage A reprint (page for page and line for line) of the first English translation,

London, 1714; with the Map of the original French edition Paris, 1713, in facsimile; and Notes by Melville B. Anderson Chicago The Caxton Club *mdcccxcvi.* 8 + xxi + 9 + 229 + 1 p. Map. 8°. 203 copies; and 3 copies on Japanese vellum.

(8) Catalogue of an Exhibition of Japanese Color Prints in connection with a Paper by Frederick W. Gookin March 18, 1897 Chicago The Caxton Club MDCCCXCVII. 11 p. 16°.

(9) The Caxton Club Officers, Committees, Articles of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws, and List of Members Chicago Art Institute Building MDCCCXCVII. 47 p. 16°.

(10) Phœnixiana By Capt. George Horatio Derby ("John Phœnix") edited by John Vance Cheney Chicago The Caxton Club MDCCCXCVII. 2 vols. xxxiii + 123; viii + 1 + 119 + 4 p. Portrait, 5 coloured plates, 8 uncoloured plates, and facsimile. 16°. 165 copies; and 3 copies on Japanese vellum.

CHAPTER XXX

THE COLONIAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1895–

THE Colonial Society of Pennsylvania comes properly within the scope of this volume, because one of its objects — really its principal object — is "to collect, preserve, and publish records and documents, printed or in manuscript, relating to the early history of that Colony," that is, of Pennsylvania.

The permanent organization of the Society was effected on November 7, 1895, when the following board of officers was chosen: president, John Woolf Jordan; first vice-president, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker; sec-

ond vice-president, Joseph E. Gillingham; secretary, Henry Douglas Hughes; assistant secretary, Frank Earle Schermerhorn; registrar, Francis M. Brooke; treasurer, Joseph T. Bailey; councillors, William Spohn Baker, Thomas Willing Balch, Henry T. Coates, George M. Conarroe, Col. Henry A. Du Pont, Thomas Allen Glenn, Charles R. Hildeburn, Pemberton S. Hutchinson, Charles Henry Jones, Charles P. Keith, Craige Lippincott, Howard W. Lloyd, Effingham B. Morris, Edward Shippen, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Charles Williams, and Eugene Zieber. The Society was incorporated April 25, 1896. The membership is limited to three hundred, and only lineal descendants of "a male or female actually settled prior to the year 1700 in any colony of America (now the United States) shall be eligible."

The Society has in preparation the

first volume of a facsimile reprint of *The American Weekly Mercury*,* printed and sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Bible in Second Street and, for a time, by John Copson † in Market Street, Philadelphia. This was the first newspaper published in the Middle Colonies, and no perfect or complete file of it exists in any one

* For an account of *The American Weekly Mercury* and its printer see "An Address on Andrew Bradford," by Horatio Gates Jones, Philadelphia, *privately printed*, 1869; also, Thomas's "History of Printing." Albany, Joel Munsell, 1874, Vol. II. pp. 132–134.

† Copson's name was omitted in the imprint, beginning with the issue of May 25, 1721, at which time Copson opened the first insurance office in Philadelphia. In his place appeared the name of "*William Bradford* in *New York*, where Advertisements are taken in." From March 1, 1742–43, *The Mercury* was "Printed by Isaiah Warner and Cornelia Bradford," the widow of Andrew Bradford. With the issue of October 18, 1744, Cornelia Bradford resumed the publication and carried it on in her own name.

place, the various files being in institutions in Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, and Worcester, Mass. To make up the volume for the Society, it has been necessary to draw upon the collections of The Library Company of Philadelphia, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, The New York Public Library, (Lenox Foundation,) Yale College, and The American Antiquarian Society. It is a mine of genealogical, historical, commercial, and financial information from 1719 to 1752, the period which it covers.

The Society proposes to publish in time the whole series of *The Mercury*, from the first number, December 22, 1719, to the last, issued in 1752. Each volume will be furnished with an index as full as possible, but confined to American persons and events. The editions will be limited to 250 copies, and the plates destroyed. Each mem-

ber may subscribe for one copy and apply for a second. All copies not taken by members thirty days after the volumes are published will be offered to public libraries and individuals not members.

The Society thus far has published a year-book containing the "Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, Officers, Committees, Members, etc." of the Society. The volume is bound in white vellum. The insignia of the Society, a Maltese cross in red and gold, with the shield of Penn in the centre, is embossed on the cover.

PUBLICATION OF THE COLONIAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

(1) The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania Charter Constitution By-laws Officers Committees Members etc. [seal.] M DCCC XCVI. 47 p. 8°. 150 copies.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE PARKMAN CLUB

1895–

THE Parkman Club, organized December 10, 1895, in Milwaukee, Wis., by William Ward Wight, Gardner P. Stickney, Henry Colin Campbell, Henry E. Legler, and others, has for its object "the investigating into the history of the upper lake country of the United States." The membership is limited to fifteen. The club holds meetings monthly, excepting in July and August, and issues in inexpensive form, in editions of five hundred copies, the papers which have been read at the monthly meetings. Thus far fourteen papers have been published. Ten of these papers form

the first volume, which will be furnished with a titlepage, preface, and index. The separate papers are paged consecutively, and are issued without titlepages, the titles being given as chapter-headings, and repeated on the covers, with a statement of the number, place, and date of publication. The first paper in the first volume is entitled, "Nicholas Perrot a study in Wisconsin History," prepared by Gardner P. Stickney. Nicholas Perrot was born in 1644; where, it is not known, nor is it known in what year he went to New France, with the history of which he is so closely identified. He was a soldier, a trader, and an explorer. The second paper, prepared by Henry Colin Campbell, is entitled, "Exploration of Lake Superior — the Voyages of Radisson and Groseilliers." For more than two hundred years the two Frenchmen, who were the pioneer explorers of Lake Superior, have re-

mained nameless. It is now certain that they were Pierre-Esprit Radisson and Medard Chouart des Groseilliers. Mr. Campbell gives details of their lives and explorations, not only of Lake Superior, but also of other western regions, to which he has added a bibliographical list of works, reports, and documents on the subject. The third is a paper on "Chevalier Henry de Tonty, his exploits in the Valley of the Mississippi," by Henry E. Legler. Henry de Tonty was the son of Lorenzo, one of the conspicuous leaders in the Neapolitan revolt stirred up by the peasant fisherman Masaniello in 1647. Lorenzo escaped to Paris, where his fellow-townsman, Cardinal Mazarin, ruled supreme. In the year 1653, Tonty suggested to the cardinal that the king's purse might be replenished by a system of life insurance that to this day retains the name "tontine." Henry was born in 1650, and at the

age of 18 entered the French army. At the siege of Libisso he lost his right hand, which he replaced with one of iron. In 1678 he joined Robert de La Salle's expedition in the capacity of lieutenant. He was La Salle's faithful companion on his explorations, and after La Salle's departure continued his work under the most trying circumstances, until his death in September, 1704, at Biloxi Bay, the first settlement of old Louisiana. The other papers in this volume are: (4) "Aborigines of the Northwest," a speculative "glance into the remote past," by Frank T. Terry; (5) "Jonathan Carver, his travels into the Northwest in 1766–1768," by John G. Gregory, who, in a remarkably lucid manner, traces the most important achievements of the man who has the credit of having been the pioneer of his race in the westernmost portion of its conquest in 1759, and who first advertised the

region to the English-reading world in his book entitled "Three Years' Travels through the Interior Parts of North America," published in London, 1778; (6) "Negro Slavery in Wisconsin," by John Nelson Davidson, who gives a concise history of the subject from 1721 to about 1833; (7) "Eleazer Williams — his forerunners, himself," by William Ward Wight, in which Williams's claim to be the dauphin of France, son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, is exhaustively investigated, and with other of his pretensions disposed of as unworthy of consideration; (8) "Charles Langlade — first settler of Wisconsin," by Montgomery E. McIntosh; (9) "The Germans in Wisconsin Politics," by Ernest Bruncken, who treats of the subject from 1848 to the rise of the Republican party; and, (10) "The Polanders in Wisconsin," by Frank H. Miller.

The second volume, begun February 10, 1897, thus far contains the following papers: "Père René Ménard, the Predecessor of Allouez and Marquette in the Lake Superior Region," by Henry Colin Campbell; "George Rogers Clark and His Illinois Campaign," by Dan B. Starkey; "The Use of Maize by Wisconsin Indians," by Gardner P. Stickney; and, "The Land-limitation Movement, A Wisconsin Episode of 1848–1851," by John Goadby Gregory.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PARKMAN CLUB

(1) Nicholas Perrot A study in Wisconsin history. By Gardner P. Stickney *Councilor American Folk-lore Society* Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1895. 15 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(2) Exploration of Lake Superior The voyages of Radisson and Groseilliers. By Henry Colin Campbell Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1896. 17–35 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(3) Chevalier Henry de Tonty His exploits in the valley of the Mississippi. By Henry E. Legler Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1896. 37–57 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(4) Aborigines of the Northwest. A glance into the remote past. By Frank T. Terry. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1896. 59–72 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(5) Jonathan Carver His travels in the Northwest in 1766–8. By John G. Gregory. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1896. 73–101 p. Portrait of Jonathan Carver and 1 Map. 8°. 500 copies.

(6) Negro Slavery in Wisconsin. By John Nelson Davidson. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1896. 103–131 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(7) Eleazer Williams — His Forerunners, Himself. By William Ward Wight. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1896. 133–203 p. Portrait of Eleazer Williams. 8°. 500 copies.

(8) Charles Langlade — First Settler of Wisconsin. By Montgomery E. McIntosh. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1896. 205–223 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(9) The Germans in Wisconsin Politics. 1. Until the Rise of the Republican Party. By Ernest Bruncken. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1896. 225–238 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(10) The Polanders in Wisconsin. By Frank H. Miller. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1896. 239–246 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(11) Père René Ménard The Predecessor of Allouez and Marquette in the Lake Superior Region. By Henry Colin Campbell. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1897. 24 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(12) George Rogers Clark and His Illinois Campaign. By Dan B. Starkey. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1897. 25–62 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(13) The Use of Maize by Wisconsin Indians. By Gardner P. Stickney. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1897. 63–87 p. 8°. 500 copies.

(14) The Land-limitation Movement. A Wisconsin Episode of 1848–1851. By John Goadby Gregory. Milwaukee, Wis., The Parkman Club. 1897. 89–112 p. 8°. 500 copies.

CHAPTER XXXII

SOCIETY OF THE ICONOPHILES OF NEW YORK, THE CADMUS CLUB, AND THE DIBDIN CLUB

1895–

THE latest additions to the ranks of book clubs are the societies whose names head this chapter.

The Society of the Iconophiles was formed in 1895, and originated in an effort to revive the art of line engraving, in imitation of the series of Views of New York made by Bourne and Peabody about sixty years ago. After Mr. William Loring Andrews had given Mr. E. D. French an order to begin the engraving of a series of views of historic buildings in New York, it occurred to him that some of his friends

might like to join him in the undertaking. He submitted the matter to several fellow-members of The Grolier Club, and the result was the formation of the society.

The original members were William Loring Andrews, S. P. Avery, E. H. Bierstadt, Beverly Chew, C. B. Foote, W. F. Havemeyer, E. B. Holden, R. H. Lawrence, M. C. Lefferts, and J. Harsen Purdy. Since the death of Mr. Bierstadt, his place has been filled by the election of Mr. Junius S. Morgan.

The society has recently completed its first series of publications, comprising twelve plates, from each of which only one hundred impressions were taken and the plate cancelled. These comprise views of buildings in New York City, as follows: (1) St. Paul's Chapel; (2) The Chancel of St. Paul's Chapel; (3) Fraunces Tavern; (4) The Roger Morris House; (5) Hamilton

Grange; (6) St. Mark's Church; (7) The City Hall; (8) The Halls of Justice ("The Tombs"); (9) The National Academy of Design; (10) St. John's Chapel; (11) The Murray Hill Distributing Reservoir; and (12) Bowling Green.

In the early spring of 1897, Mr. Andrews, on his own account, published a volume intended to explain the views published by the club, so arranged that the plates might be inserted. This bore the title of "The Journey of the Iconophiles around New York in search of the Historical and Picturesque." Only ninety-three copies were printed, of which six were on American hand-made paper and eighty-seven on Japan paper, thus reversing the usual order. The monograph contains a frontispiece, "A View of the Battery and Harbour of New York, and the Ambuscade Frigate, 1793," drawn by Governor Dray-

ton of South Carolina and engraved on copper by Mr. E. Davis French.

The society has now begun a second series of publications. This is to comprise six portraits of American printers. The portrait of Hugh Gaine, one of the Tory Printers of the Revolution, engraved by F. S. King, has already been issued.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF ICONOPHILES OF NEW YORK

(1) St. Paul's Chapel. Publication No. 1. February, 1895.

(2) The Chancel of St. Paul's Chapel. Publication No. 2. April, 1895.

(3) Fraunces Tavern. Publication No. 3. May, 1895.

(4) The Roger Morris House. Publication No. 4. June, 1895.

(5) Hamilton Grange. Publication No. 5. December, 1895.

(6) St. Mark's Church. Publication No. 6. February, 1896.

(7) The City Hall. Publication No. 7. May, 1896.

(8) The Halls of Justice ("The Tombs"). Publication No. 8. September, 1896.

(9) The National Academy of Design. Publication No. 9. November, 1896.

(10) St. John's Chapel. Publication No. 10. December, 1896.

(11) The Murray Hill Distributing Reservoir. Publication No. 11. January, 1897.

(12) Bowling Green. Publication No. 12. March, 1897.

The above etchings are all by E. D. French; only 101 impressions of each having been taken, all on Japan paper, eleven being artist's proofs before letter.

(13) Hugh Gaine Printer & Bookseller New York from 1750 to 1807. Designed & Engraved For The Society of Iconophiles By F. S. King M.DCCC.XCVII. Portrait after Painting by Gilbert Stuart.

[Extra Number] The Journey of the Iconophiles around New York in search of the Historical and Picturesque. [By W. L. Andrews.] Printed at New York in the Year of our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-seven . . . and of the Discovery of the Island of Manhattan by

Hendrik Hudson the Two Hundred and Eighty-eighth. 6 + vii–ix + 4 + 3–48 p. Plate. 8°. 87 copies on Imperial Japan paper; and 6 copies on American hand-made paper.

Bound in yellow oiled paper covers. Not published by the club.

The Cadmus Club was organized in the fall of 1895 at Galesburg, Ill. It has no officers, and its membership is restricted to twelve, thus subtly suggesting the twelve months in the calendar year. Those who have the honour thus to represent the club are John Pearsons Cushing, John Huston Finley, Ben Bowles Hampton, George Appleton Lawrence, Philip Sidney Post, Jr., Lee Saunders Pratt, William Edward Simonds, Francis Hinckley Sisson, Willard S. Small, Willis E. Terry, Charles Burton Thwing, and Philip Greene Wright, all of Galesburg. Besides these there are three non-resident members: Earnest Elmo Calkins of New York; Arthur William

Dunn, of Cincinnati, O.; and John Clarence Lee, of Canton, N. Y. Edgar A. Bancroft, S. S. McClure, Richard Watson Gilder, and George W. Cable have been elected honorary members.

The purposes of the club include good fellowship among the members, the encouragement of good reading in the community, and the publication of literary products that possess a local interest. For obvious reasons Cadmus, the Father of Letters, was immediately recognized as a patron saint of this literary coterie. During the winter following its advent, The Cadmus Club listened at regular intervals to papers upon such topics as printing, engraving, bookbinding, caricature, etc.

In the progress of events one of the members of The Cadmus Club, Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, drifted into matrimony. To commemorate the event, and to express the admiration and

approval of the club, a sumptuous little volume was compiled containing a collection of bridal songs in English, Greek, Latin, German, and French. The book, which was entitled "Epithalamia," was conceived as an "earnest" of the volume containing Mr. Bancroft's "Dedication Address," (it being impossible to put this address into type before the wedding day,) and was presented to Mrs. Bancroft as a "handsel." It was transcribed entirely by hand, in red and black, on large hand-made paper, and was bound in white silk. It contained, besides the titlepage, the first design of The Cadmus Club's book-plate, the signatures of all the members of the club, the dedication, and the epithalamia from several languages, as follows: (1) English Bridal Song, a sonnet, "The Dawn," by John Huston Finley; (2) Greek Bridal Song, from Aristophanes' "Birds," translated and done

into English verse, by Philip Greene Wright; (3) Latin Bridal Song, from Catullus, translated and done into English verse by Lee Saunders Pratt; (4) German Epithalamium, from "Hermann und Dorothea," original and translation; (5) French Bridal Song, from Victor Hugo, original and translation; and, (6) Selection from Spenser's "Epithalamium." There was but one copy made, and, naturally, this unique work is the possession of the hero and heroine of the event thus celebrated.

Later the club published a study of Galesburg, Ill., by Arthur W. Dunn, under the title of "An Analysis of the Social Structure of a Western Town." In the fall of the same year (1896) it published "The Moral Sentiment of the People, the Index and Foundation of National Greatness," an address delivered by Edgar A. Bancroft at the

dedication of Memorial Hall in Galesburg.

Early in 1897 the club published "Cadmus His Almanack," which, as a quaint and attractive bit of bookmaking, commends itself to the attention of bibliophiles.

The Cadmus Club is considering the publication of a reprint of the "Book of Flatey,"* of which Knox College

* The Flateyjarbok is an Iceland manuscript, named from the island Flatey off the northern coast of Iceland, where it was owned in the XVIIth century. It contains a collection of sagas bearing upon the lives and times of the Norwegian kings Olaf Tryggvason and Olaf the Saint; at the end are annals down to the year 1394. It is the most extensive of Icelandic manuscripts, and one of the principal sources of information concerning the discovery of America by the Norsemen. It was written between the years 1380 and 1395 by two Icelandic priests. In 1662 it came as a present from Bishop Brynjulf of Iceland to King Frederick III. of Denmark. It is preserved in the Royal Library in Copenhagen, and from it a photographic copy was secured for Knox College by Hon. Clark E. Carr, ex-minister to Denmark.

has secured a photographic copy. The facsimile is to be accompanied by a translation which will be illuminated.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CADMUS CLUB

(1) Epithalamia. 1896. 36 p. 8°. 1 copy.

The subtitle is the same as that of (3) below, this being a "handsel" prepared and presented in anticipation of the publication of (3).

(2) An Analysis of The Social Structure of a Western Town By Arthur W. Dunn, A. M. Being a Study of Galesburg, Illinois Reprinted From The Charities Review Galesburg, Illinois The Cadmus Club MDCCCXCVI. 53 p. 8°.

(3) The Moral Sentiment of the People, the Index and Foundation of National Greatness. An Address by Edgar A. Bancroft On the Occasion of the Dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall of Knox County, Ill. Published by The Cadmus Club of Galesburgh, Illinois, U. S. A., MDCCCXCV. 26 p. Square 16°. 25 copies, numbered and signed by the author, bound in cloth; 50 copies unnumbered, bound in boards; 125 copies unnumbered, bound in paper.

(4) Cadmvs. His Almanack Done entirely by The Cadmvs Club of Galesburgh, Illinois, for the promotion of the reading of good books. MDCCCXCVII. 36 p. Illustrated. Square 16°. 365 copies.

The Dibdin Club was formed in New York, in May, 1897, by half a dozen persons interested in publishing bibliographical material for which a publisher might not readily be found. The first venture of the club was a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of Charles Lamb." The catalogue gives the titles of the curious collection of books left by Charles Lamb to his friend Edward Moxon, the publisher, who was husband of Emma Isola, the adopted daughter of Lamb. After Mary Lamb's death, Moxon claimed his inheritance. During her long illness the books, which had formed the solace and delight of her brother's life, had met with neglect and ill-usage. Selecting upwards of sixty volumes from the

mass as worthy of preservation because of the notes and marginalia by Lamb and his friends which they contained, he destroyed the remainder of the library. Charles Welford, then of the firm of Bartlett & Welford, an intimate friend of Moxon's, on learning that the collection was to be sold, induced Moxon to let him carry off the prize to America. The books were brought to this country early in 1848, and were placed on exhibition in the store of Bartlett & Welford at Nos. 2 and 4 Barclay Street, in the Astor House, New York. There they were sold piecemeal to the many admirers of the "gentle Elia," who had come from California and Oregon as well as from the Eastern States, and from Labrador and Mexico. The catalogue, with notes of the marginalia, as printed by The Dibdin Club, was made by Charles Welford, and appeared originally in *The Literary World*, of New York, ed-

ited and published by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck. To this has been added a description by George L. Duyckinck, (also first printed in *The Literary World*,) of the sale of a portion of the books at the auction rooms of Cooley, Keese & Hill, at 191 Broadway, corner of Dey Street, New York. The names of the present owners of the books, so far as known, have also been supplied. The booklet contains two portraits of Lamb — one a reproduction of the Maclise portrait as first engraved in America, Philadelphia, 1835; the other a portrait engraved by G. B. Ellis.

The club has in preparation a facsimile reprint, from type, of a "Catalogue of all the Books Printed in the United States . . . Published by the Booksellers in Boston . . . January, 1804," the first general book-trade catalogue issued in this country. Only three copies of the original catalogue are known to exist, of which one is in

the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, one the property of James G. Barnwell, of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the other (from which the reprint will be made) is owned by Charles A. Montgomery, of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the members of The Dibdin Club. The reprint of the Catalogue will be prefaced by an account of "Book-trade Bibliography in the United States in the XIXth Century," prepared by A. Growoll. The account will include biographical sketches of some of the early bibliographers, and full titles of the catalogues and journals that were published exclusively for the use of the book trade from the beginning of the century to the present time.

PUBLICATION OF THE DIBDIN CLUB

(1) A Descriptive Catalogue of the library of Charles Lamb New York The Dibdin Club 1897. 2 + 17 p. 2 Portraits of Charles Lamb. 16°. 100 copies.

In bringing his work to an end, the author desires his readers to keep in mind the fact that the records of the clubs now in existence, described in the foregoing pages, do not go beyond the month of June, 1897. In reviewing the printed sheets many changes of form and other improvements suggest themselves, but these it is now too late to make. The author can only hope that, with all its shortcomings and imperfections, his labours in this field of bibliography may not prove altogether unacceptable. It has been with the author altogether a labour of love; but he may say with Anthony à Wood, it has also been one of some difficulty, "wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall."

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